ESTABLISHED 1818.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,966—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETR F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1893. |
| P. & O. | 3080 | 600 | H. T. Weighell | 4th Feb. |
| ‡ ARABIA | 5145 | 1200 | L. H. Moyle | 11th " |
| PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 18th " |
| ‡ VICTORIA | 6958 | 1500 | A. W. Adamson | 25th " |
| ‡ SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 4th March. |
| ‡ ARMENIA | 4118 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 11th " |
| ‡ ASSAM | 3060 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 18th " |
| | | | | Tuesday 5 p.m. |
| Ex. M. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 21st March. |
| | | | | Saturday |
| B L. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe | 25th March. |
| ‡ SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 1st April. |
| ‡ L. ROME | 5545 | 1200 | A. B. Daniell | 8th " |
| ‡ ASSAM | 3060 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 15th " |
| | | | | Tuesday 5 P.M. |
| Ex. M. PESHAWUR | 3927 | 750 | J. F. Jephson | 18th April. |
| | | | | Saturday. |
| B L. CARTHAGE | 5013 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 22nd April. |
| ‡ SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 29th " |
| B L. VICTORIA | 6958 | 1500 | A. W. Adamson | 6th May. |

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
‡ These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
‡ ‡ This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance o having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th February | 8th March | 19th April |
| 22nd " | 22nd " | 3rd May |
| | 5th April | 17th " |

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,070 | 750 | 1st Feb 1893. |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Mar 1893. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 690 | Rs. 380 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs 993 | Rs. 576 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, a BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

### ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | G. Wallusching | 2,432 | 500 | 22nd Feb 1893 |
| GISELA | G. Nicolich | 4,253 | 350 | 9th April " |

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 700 | Rs. 400 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

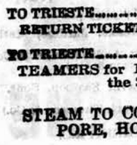
| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | R. Deperis | 3,073 | 500 | 21st Feb. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 27, 1893.

### "MacIVER" LINE.



THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

| | Tons. | Capt. | About |
|---|---|---|---|
| ETOLIA | 3139 | R. Jones | 6th Feb. for Plymouth. |
| LYCIA | 3139 | McNay | 21st Feb. " " |

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Tons | Captains. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | 3,547 | R. Hutchison | 11th Feb. |
| HISPANIA | 3,390 | S. Abrey | 25th Feb. |
| ASIA | 3,560 | Capt. Jas. Laird | 1st April. |
| ARABIA | 3,544 | C. H. Hillcoat | 15th " |
| ARMENIA | 3,395 | W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R. | 27th " |
| PERSIA | 3,547 | R. Hutchison | 13th May. |
| HISPANIA | 3,390 | S. Abrey | 3rd June. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without [illegible]ge and on the most favourable terms. Berth [illegible] selected, with special attention to grouping.
[illegible]PING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL[illegible] TICKETS procured.
[illegible]ILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., b[illegible]ed on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, [illegible] Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription, Rs. 12, per year.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 1st February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Catch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 4th February, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Catch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Mundar Abbas, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the going order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 5th February, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CAMORTA, 2,097 tons, on the 2nd February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January, 1893. Agents.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Securities, DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS for all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

R. B. KING HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
9th Feb., 9th March., 6th April 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan., 16, 1893.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners. FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseille Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES &c., bought and sold.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

### COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—2 % a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on months awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS—INTERESTS—DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

### WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## PORTS.

| | Cash Bots. | | Price. Half-bots. | | Credit. Bots. | | Half-bots. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | a. | Rs. | a. | Rs. | a. | Rs. | a. |
| TAWNY OLD PORT | 39 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 24 | 12 |
| SUPERIOR OLD PORT | 38 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 23 | 8 |
| FINE OLD PORT | 30 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 33 | 0 | 18 | 2 |
| OLD PORT | 22 | 0 | ... | | 24 | 12 | ... | |
| MADEIRA | 36 | 4 | ... | | 44 | 0 | ... | |

## SHERRIES.

| | Cash Prices. Rs. | a. | Credit. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amontillado, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines | 44 | 0 | 49 | 8 |
| Manzanilla, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "Perfect San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness | 34 | 0 | 38 | 8 |
| Golden Sherry, much admired | 34 | 0 | 38 | 8 |
| Old Dry Sherry, free from acidity. Specially recommended | 33 | 0 | 35 | 12 |
| Vino de Pasto, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use | 29 | 12 | 33 | 0 |
| Pale Dinner Sherry, in great demand as a good, clear drinking Sherry | 26 | 8 | 29 | 12 |
| Extra Dry Pale Sherry | 21 | 0 | 23 | 10 |
| Light Sherry | 16 | 8 | 18 | 10 |

### TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE FOR THE FOURTEENTH HALF-YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

| Liabilities and Reserves. | Amounts. Rs. | a. | p. | Totals. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Capital Subscribed, 10,000 Shares at Rs. 100 each | 10,00,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Deduct Uncalled Capital held in Reserve | 3,70,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 6,30,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To Reserve Fund | | | | 4,50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| " Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund | | | | | | |
| | | | | 72,500 | 0 | 0 |
| " Fund Equalising Dividends | | | | 31,500 | 0 | 0 |
| " Undrawn Dividends | | | | 1,348 | 6 | 9 |
| " Divisible Balance after passing Rs. 9,00 for Interest on Reserve | | | | 66,836 | 14 | 11 |
| Due to Shareholders | | | | 12,61,185 | 5 | 8 |
| To Interest Deposits | 72,01,239 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| " Current Account Balances | 7,32,632 | 7 | 10 | | | |
| Due to Depositors | | | | 79,33,921 | 10 | 11 |
| To Bankers' Balances | | | | 48,686 | 9 | 8 |
| " Difference between Head Office and Branches | | | | 35,697 | 0 | 11 |
| " Bills payable and further Liabilities on Cash Credits | | | | 3,12,489 | 12 | 1 |
| " Bills received for Collection | | | | 1,26,858 | 1 | 10 |
| " Sundries | | | | 92,776 | 3 | 1 |
| Grand Total Rupees | | | | 98,61,614 | 12 | 2 |

| Assets and Properties. | Amounts. Rs. | a. | p. | Totals. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint Stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Land Estates | | | | | | |
| Commercial and Private Bills | | | | 69,63,844 | 2 | 2 |
| Loans | 34,94,176 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Cash Credits | 28,94,495 | 15 | 1 | | | |
| Demand Advances | 2,58,351 | 10 | 3 | | | |
| Bills Purchased and Pro. Notes | 3,11,819 | 12 | 4 | | | |
| By Bills of Exchange Receivable | | | | 3,77,116 | 6 | 8 |
| " Bills for Collection, as per Contra | | | | 1,26,858 | 1 | 10 |
| " Properties, Fixtures, Strong Rooms, Safes, Furniture, and Stationery | 1,67,815 | 6 | 4 | 1,20,812 | 10 | 0 |
| " Less written off | 47,002 | 12 | 4 | | | |
| By Stamped Papers | | | | 1,435 | 12 | 0 |
| " Adjusting Account | | | | 2,08,459 | 5 | 7 |
| " Cash and Investments | | | | 20,53,140 | 0 | 11 |
| " Government and Authorised Investments | 7,61,892 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| " Balances with Bankers | 11,85,518 | 9 | 11 | | | |
| " Coin, Currency Notes, Drafts and Sovereigns | 1,05,728 | 9 | 5 | | | |
| Rupees | | | | 98,51,666 | 7 | 2 |
| By Preliminary Expenses | | | | 9,948 | 5 | 0 |
| Gross Expenditure | 23,301 | 14 | 4 | | | |
| Written off | 13,356 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| Grand Total Rupees | | | | 98,61,614 | 12 | 2 |

Certified that I have examined the Accounts of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1892, and that this Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account are correct Statements of the Bank's affairs, and are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Companies' Act.

E. S. TRAILL STRAITH, Auditor.
E. F. STRANACK, Secretary & Treasurer.
F. NUSSURWANJEE, Accountant.
ROBERT G. ORR, WALJEE LALJEE, W. H. OAKES,
S. VENCATAKISTNAMA CHETTIAR, S. BLACK, Directors.

Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, MADRAS, 3rd January 1893.

RESERVED FUNDS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reserve on 30th June 1892 | Rs. | 4,50,000 | 0 0 | Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund | Rs. | 90,000 0 0 |
| Addition for Half-year ended 31st December, 1892 | " | 25,000 | 0 0 | Fund for Equalisation of Dividends | " | 31,500 0 0 |
| Uncalled Capital held in Reserve is | " | 13,70,000 | 0 0 | Rest | " | 1,836 14 11 |

RESERVES, RUPEES 9,68,336; CAPITAL, RUPEES 6,30,000; TOTAL RUPEES 15,98,336.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to present to the Shareholders the Audited Accounts of the Bank for 1892.

The net Profits for the half-year (including Rs. 1,807-0-7 brought forward) are Rs. 75,836-14-11, equal to 24·06 per cent. per annum upon the paid up Capital of the Bank, and this result does not include the 6 weeks' working of the Branch at Bombay, of which the Profit and Loss account will be struck on the 30th June next. The divisible Balance available for the second half-year of 1892, after providing Rs. 9,000 for interest upon the Reserve Fund, Rs. 2,893-3-1 for rebate on bills running due and Rs. 1,118-15-0 Preliminary Expenses, is Rs. 66,836-14-11, which it is proposed to apportion as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Dividend at 10 per cent per annum | | | | Rs. | 31,500 0 0 |
| To raise the Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund to | | | Rs. 90,000 | 0 0 " | 17,500 0 0 |
| To raise the Reserve Fund to | | | Rs. 4,75,000 | 0 0 " | 16,000 0 0 |
| Carried forward | | | | " | 1,836 14 11 |
| | | | | Total Rs. | 66,836 14 11 |

In addition to the above Reserves there is also the sum of Rs. 31,500 set aside for equalizing Dividends, while the balance of Subscribed Capital not called up is still Rs. 3,70,000.

During the last twelve months there has been, from various causes, a considerable shrinking in the trade requirements of the country, and with abundance of money in the market, it has been difficult to find profitable employment for the Bank's monies. Consequently the Board felt it desirable to decline Deposits tendered during the year to the extent of fully 20 lakhs. Nevertheless the Working Capital which stood at Rs. 1,02,80,996 on the 1st January 1892, was Rs. 98,61,614 on closing the accounts for the year, and the interest paid out has been some Rs. 20,000 less than in 1891 and Rs. 28,000 less in the second, than in the first, half of 1892.

It is not uninteresting to compare the results at the end of our seventh year, with those at a similar period of the Allahabad and Alliance Banks, the two most successful Banks in Northern India and at the present time in a most flourishing condition. This comparative table on page 4 shews very forcibly the advance which has been made in local Banking in this country during the past two decades, and speaks more eloquently as to what has been so far achieved than anything the Board can say; this statement therefore is commended to the Shareholders' careful perusal.

The following Statistics of the Bank's Working and Results are instructive:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The working expenses are | 19·79 | per cent. of the Gross Receipts. | |
| Net profits | 23·17 | do. | |
| Ditto | 11·70 | in excess of the Working Expenses. | |
| Cash and Bills | 31·91 | of the Liabilities. | |
| Reserves amount to | 94·97 | upon Paid up Capital and | |
| Ditto | 59·83 | upon Subscribed Capital. | |
| Subscribed Capital Reserves Cash and Bills are | 51·37 | of the Loans and Bills. | |
| Ditto | 46·64 | Liabilities. | |

Government Paper has seen most remarkable fluctuations during the past year, having fallen as low as £62½ per Rs. 1,000 in London and risen as high as 109¼ per Rs. 100 in India. The Board saw no reason to believe in the maintenance of the extravagant rates to which speculation had forced prices in India, and therefore, with the extension of our connection to Bombay in view, preferred to sell out of these securities. They are now so largely used in Sterling operations that a steadiness in prices is impossible, and with dearer money in prospect and no apparent strength in silver high prices in India are not likely to be permanently maintained.

The recent advance in the Bank rate for Loans from about 2 to 6 percent. has not had the usual effect in stimulating and improving exchange, which bodes ill for those who hoped for a marked improvement in the value of the Rupee this Spring. India continues in a state of anxious expectation, wondering what "the powers that be" intend to do to help her in the currency problem. Matters are simply drifting, and the longer decisive action is delayed the more difficult will be the application of the remedy which may eventually be adopted.

Agreeably with the intimation given at the last general meeting a Branch of this Bank was opened in Bombay on the 1st November 1892 in convenient central business premises, and the Board has every reason to expect that it will prove a valuable auxiliary in every respect. The officer in charge of this Branch has served the Bank of Bombay with distinction for 30 years and is a brother of the Bank's esteemed Secretary and Treasurer.

The Board has decided, with the concurrence of General Black, the local Director, after 3 years' experience, to discontinue the opening of a Sub Agency at Murree, for six months in the year.

The constantly growing character of the Bank's business renders imperatively necessary the erection of suitably designed premises, and through the efforts of Mr. Vencatakrishnamah Chetty a conveniently situated site has been secured in Thumboo Chetty Street, close to business quarters and the High Court. Plans have been prepared upon lines which the experience of the Secretary has suggested as necessary and desirable for the efficient conduct and supervision of all departments, and it is proposed that a substantial and fireproof structure be built at a cost which will be equivalent to 20 years' purchase upon present expenditure for wholly inadequate and most inconvenient accommodation.

The notice and circular which have been sent to you fully explain the necessity for revising the Articles of Association, and those now submitted, which have been very carefully considered by the Secretary and the Bank's Solicitors, appear to the Board to be complete in every respect.

Messrs. E. P. Oakshott, F. W. Emery, and Waljee Laljee Sait retire from the Board, the two last named offering themselves for re-election. The thanks of Shareholders are due to Mr. Oakshott for services rendered during his long connection with the Bank, and the Direction hopes that should he return to India for any length of time, he will again occupy a seat, on the Board and afford the Bank the benefit of his matured experience.

Mr. E. S. Traill Straith offers his services again as your Auditor. His intimate knowledge of the Bank's affairs recommend him as a most capable officer for these duties.

In conclusion, the Directors consider the Shareholders have every reason to be satisfied with the strong position the Bank now occupies, and they look forward with confidence to a continuance of the prosperity which its operations have secured in the past, but the Board desires to remind Shareholders how much lies in their own hands to extend the sphere of the Bank's operations in every class of Banking business.

MADRAS, 21st January, 1893. ROBT. G. ORR, President.

### SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 12. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

## APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

### NICKEL SILVER—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action | 15 |
| ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement | 25 |
| ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light | 35 |
| RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier | 35 |
| RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement | 45 |

### SILVER—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved | 50 |
| Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case | 55 |
| Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case | 60 |
| PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription | 85 |
| ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance | Rs. 75 and 95 |

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

### MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## MONDAY, THE 30TH, AND DURING THE WEEK,

INSPECTION INVITED.

## FIRST SPECIAL SHOW OF NEW SUMMER DRESS FABRICS.

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF THE

## LATEST NOVELTIES.

A NEW STOCK OF LADIES' LEATHER BELTS.
A NEW STOCK OF OVER 400 LADIES' BLOUSES.
NEW GOODS, EX. S. S. "ROHILLA" AND "RYDALL HALL."
SHOES FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN.
GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS.
LADIES' UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS.
NEW FRILLINGS.
LADIES' STOCKINGS AND UNDER-VESTS,
LACE CURTAINS,
BED SHEETINGS.
FURNISHING BRASS WARE.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
LAVENDER SMELLING SALTS.

### LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,

BOMBAY.

### ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS

FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have largely added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam, Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

## PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.

DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

### BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. DOUGLAS'S

BOMBAY AND WESTERN INDIA,

Can be obtained from

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 32.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 9th February 1893, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Government Resolution appointing G. Lund, Esq., a Member of the Corporation.
2. Government Letter confirming the appointment made by the Corporation of Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq., to be Municipal Executive Engineer, on a salary commencing at Rs 1,250 per mensem.
3. Letter from Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq. C. I. E., resigning his seat on the Corporation.
4. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under :—

Sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 13,000, from savings in D, road repairs (2) to D, road repairs (1) purchase of metal, &c.,

5. Sanctioning, subject to the approval of the Corporation, the transfer of Rs. 1,000 from savings in B, Engineers Department, gas lighting, to A, printing, same budget.
6. Recommending for sanction the payment of advances of Rs. 73,744 on account of constructing Health Department stables, and Rs. 70,658 for cost of building new chawl at Pultan Road, and latrines for biggaries of the Health Department and of the Arthur Crawford Markets. The advances to be repaid (1) from the loans for these works when raised, and (2) from the grant sanctioned in the Budget for 1892-93, for chawl for the market biggaries.
7. Recommending sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 1,320 for cost of erecting parapet girders on the Ghat-Kopar bridge. The cost to be met out of savings for the Tansa Duct works.
8. Recommending sanction to the payment to Messrs. Hirjee and Rowjee, late contractors for the Pawai Dam, of Rs. 147-14-3, being the value of fourteen 4" cast-iron pipes and one 42" smith bellows taken over by the Water Works Department.
9. Recommending sanction to the outlay of Rs. 780 per annum for the cost of telephonic communication for the southern section of the Tansa Water Works, viz. from Kurla to the Sluice House at Sion, and from Kurla to the clearing sluice above Vehar Lake.
10. Recommending for sanction the writing off of Rs. 513-6-0, on account of irrecoverable bills for plants, &c., supplied by the Victoria Gardens, on credit to various persons.
11. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee.
12. Resolution of the Standing Committee, granting a pension of Rs. 250 from 24th November 1892, to Mr. R. G. Walton, late Executive Engineer.
13. Application from Mr. W. C. Rowe, late Superintendent of Municipal Workshops, for a pension.
14. Government Letter on the subject of the annual cost of the City Police.
15. Letter from the Commissioner asking sanction to certain amendments already circulated to the Corporation in the schedule of fees charged, under section 479 of the Municipal Act for premises used for purposes mentioned in section 394 of the same.
16. Letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to certain amendments in the schedule of fee charged under section 479 of the Municipal Act for carrying on the trade of butcher as provided by section 411 of the same and as already circulated.
17. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letters from F. W. Stevens, Esq., the Architect, New Municipal Offices, on the subject of the removal of the new furniture from the Council Chamber.
18. Letter from the Commissioner, on the subject of closing burial and burning ground No. 45 on Mahim Sands, and proposing that 50,000 square yards of suitable land adjacent be purchased for use as new place for the disposal of the dead in Mahim.
19. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding petition from residents on Colaba Causeway on the subject of the want of means for carrying off the sullage water from the cesspools of houses in that locality.
20. Government Letter, dated 5th December last, stating that there is nothing in Mr. Doig's Report on the Shone system of drainage to alter the conclusion deliberately arrived at that there should be no sewage outfall at Colaba.
21. Letter from Mr. Narsingrao Sayaboo Vadnala forwarding memorial from residents of Kamathipura, requesting that the sanitary condition of that locality may be improved.
22. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding return of patients treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road in December 1892.
23. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of a letter from the Acting Executive Engineer, reporting the result of his inspection of the Gibbs' Road Viaduct subsequent to the slip of the bank to the north thereof.
24. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding an account showing the balance due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Manicpal Security-holders on 31st December 1892 on account of loans raised from time to time.
25. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under :—

Reporting with reference to the letter to the Corporation from Mr Keeka Atmaram Tamboli regarding the levy of license fee in respect of betelnut, leaves and chunam kept by him for sale at Shaik Memon Street, that the application appears to be one for disposal by the Commissioner.

26. Reporting with reference to communication from Ganpat Dhaku, late Fire Brigade Lascar, that the case is one entirely within the discretion of the Commissioner and that there are no exceptional circumstances in the matter.
27. Hand-bill issued by Mr. J. E. Tamna on the subject of his patent "Specific for Cholera."

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office : 30th Jan., 1893.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JADAVJI TRIKAMJI, late of Makhtapore, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

DAMODAR TRIKAMJI and JAGJIWAN TRIKAMJI, the Executors according to the tenor of the will of the said deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 25th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.

The 25th Day of January, 1893.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, D. & JAMSETJI, Petitioners' Attorneys.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Haines Road, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Pranjeewandas Culliandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Heerjibhoy Leelabhoy, has been POSTPONED until Friday, the 3rd February, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 31, 1893.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS ARTICLES AT NAPIER FOUNDRY, FORAS ROAD.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p. m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Napier Foundry, Foras Road, a quantity of surplus articles of the foundry, consisting of—

Hydraulic press, small press, planing machine, vertical saw bench, bent saws, lathe, injector, oil press, ice, machine, surgerause press, winch crabs, blowing fan, road rollers, grinding stone, iron nail casks, mor or mill, wrought-iron beam, swing crane, boot scrapers, garden pots, screw press, engine cylinder, wood press, table vice, anvils, triangles, cast iron weight, garden stands, pulleys, sheegrees, oil mill, dog plate, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd February, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

18 bales grey shirtings.
5 " grey drills.
4 " green cambrics.
30 rolls wire fillet of sizes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 31, 1893.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd Day of February at 2 p. m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms.

5 cases each containing 60 pieces Gin Chints.
60 bales printing papers.
6 cases codliver oil.
1 case Boot paste.
3 boxes Punch Liquor.
50 cases Swiss condensed milk.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser—Hajee Ebrham Fukeer Mahomed.—

1 case Pocket Lanterns.

On account of the defaulting Indentor, Dossa Heerjee.—

2 bales Canvas.

On account of the defaulting Indentor Joosub Hajee Geega.

1 case Boot lace.

On account of the defaulting Indentor, Cassum Sacooer.

1 case scissors.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, January 31, 1893.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged : Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

## NOTICES.

### BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 25th February, 1893, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

21st January, 1893.

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### MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAY COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL £100,000, or Rs. 15,00,000, in shares of £1 and Rs. 15, respectively. Payable on Application Rs. 2 ; on Allotment Rs. 2.

DIRECTORS :—

WM. DIGBY, Esq., C.I.E., formerly of Madras, Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson & Co., Northumberland Avenue, London, S. W., Chairman.
M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, Esq., C.I.E.
WM. A. GIBSON, Esq., President of the American Elevator Co., 4, Queen Victoria St., London, E. C.
ALFRED J. LUSTY, Esq., 70, Gracechurch St., London.
SIDNEY A. CHALK, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson & Co., London and Madras, Managing Director.

THIS is a very Sound and Profitable Investment for Capitalists as well as other persons. Each Share, being of Rs. 15, enables even persons of limited means to subscribe easily the same. The well-known names of Directors and Chairman show the stability of the concern and guarantee the investment as first rate. The Directors themselves are large subscribers for shares.

Seven Thousand Shares are only available.

Apply for Prospectus and Particulars to

MESSRS. DATTATRIA BALCRISHNA AND Co.,
9, Marine Street, opposite Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, near Bombay Bank,
Agents to the M. E. T. Co., Ld.

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PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1893 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the Second Day of February next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 9th day of January 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1893, for the SUPPLY of 83,000 Imperial Gallons of KEROSINE OIL, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System during the year commencing 1st March, 1893.

2.—Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, Ajmere, or the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each copy.

3.—In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Form) their rates for delivery at Bombay or Ajmere respectively.

4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the Tender, on acceptance of which a further deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, till the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total amount of accepted tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Government Paper or other securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

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HARRINGTON'S

INCINERATOR AND REFUSE BOILER FURNACE.

MR. B. R. HARRINGTON is prepared to undertake the ERECTION of INCINERATORS to burn NIGHT-SOIL and TOWN REFUSE of one, two or more Furnaces, in Towns and Stations.

To set up Boilers over Refuse Furnaces capable of performing any required duty, simply with refuse as fuel, and to sink deep wells, and fix up Pumping Engines and Machinery, or lay Water Pipes, &c.

For further particulars, address :

B. R. HARRINGTON,
1, Wood Street, Calcutta.

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NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

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MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY,

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice given by letter. A FEE OF Rs 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

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THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta : Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is Rs. 9d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street. Whitefriar, London.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

## EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH TAWTON RECTORY, North Devon. The Rev. ROBERT HOLE, M.A. (Oxon), and Mrs. HOLE wish to TAKE CHARGE of 4 boys not under 6. They will be well taught and prepared for School till the age of 13. Large House and Grounds. Good references given and required. Terms £130 per annum to include everything except Medical attendance.

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MADAME BERGMAN OSTERBERG, Principal of The Hampstead Physical Training College, wishes to recommend a Home in Hampstead where CHILDREN have the most sympathetic and intelligent supervision and excellent TUITION. Indian and Siamese Children received. 1, Broadhurst Gardens, South Hampstead.

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## WANTED.

WANTED

A SURVEYOR for preparing a detailed Survey Map of the Village Site and Lands lying within the limits of the Karad Municipality in the Satara District. All Tenders giving full name, address, copies of testimonials, &c., and stating terms to be sent in sealed envelopes so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 28th of February, 1893. For further information apply to the VICE-PRESIDENT, of the Karad Municipality. The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. FAWCETT,
President, Karad Municipality.

Karad, 6th January, 1893.

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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

---

RINGNES & CO.'S

SCANDINAVIAN BEER,

Rs. 15 Per Case of three Dozen Quarts.

SOLE AGENTS,

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS,

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET.

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EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE NEW SCIENCE OF HEALING (without Medicines and without Operations). Price Rs. 4-8. "Am I well or sick?" As 5,40,000 copies of the German Edition and 20,000 of the English Edition of these two Books have been disposed of within two years. Bombay Agents :—KHAN BAHADUR G. M. MUNSHI and SONS, Booksellers, Stationers, Rubber-stamp Makers and General Agents, Anglo-Oriental Book Depot, 52 and 56, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA, ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

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GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

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URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.

CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,

VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

---

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The wound, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY :

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes :—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles Thousands of Testimonials

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAHADUR REGALIAS | 6 | inches long, in boxes of | | 50 |
| BAHADUR PRINCESSES | 5 | " | " | 50 |
| BAHADUR No. 1 | 4½ | " | " | 100 |
| BAHADUR " 2 | 4 | " | " | 100 |
| BAHADUR " 3 | 3½ | " | " | 100 |
| BAHADUR MANILLAS | 4 | " | " | 100 |
| BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS | 3 | " | " | 200 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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## INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

A WELL MANAGED INSTITUTION.

THE PROGRESS made by the "SUN LIFE" during 1892, WAS REMARKABLE AN ADVANCE all along the line IS REPORTED THE NEW BUSINESS, INCOME, ASSETS AND SURPLUS ACCUMULATED all show a LARGE INCREASE. THE INVESTMENTS (regulated by the Dominion Insurance Act) are of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, and yield an average interest of over SIX PER CENT. and the PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS cannot fail thus to be HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

The Prosperity of the "Sun Life" is no doubt largely due to its UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

BROKERS—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE—in a position to introduce FIRST CLASS BUSINESS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH. Apply to

ALF. H. ELLIS,
Inspector of Agencies,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

---

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

*N.B.*—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

---

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
" 1880 .....£333,078
" 1885 .....£966,107
" 1891 .....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to ..... £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1851 .....£1,672,539 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886 .....£5,572,011 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years .....£3,221,053

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

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## INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund | |
|---|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND., | " | 3,000,00 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M | 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 7,500,00 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 6,000,00 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL | " | 2,600,00 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 10,000,00 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,00 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,000,00 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL | " | 1,000,00 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND | £ | 3,000,00 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 4,000,00 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,00 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,000,00 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " | 2,250,000 |
| The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL | M | 4,000,00 |

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

---

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co. : its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At age 20 next birthday | ..... .. | Rs. | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| At age 25 | do. ..... | " | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| At age 30 | do. ..... | " | 9 | 7 | 0 |
| At age 35 | do. ..... | " | 10 | 14 | 0 |
| At age 40 | do. ..... | " | 12 | 11 | 0 |
| At age 45 | do. ..... | " | 15 | 0 | 0 |

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment) : No fines for reviving lapsed Policies ; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

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TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

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IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck ; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

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## BANK.

COMPTOIR [illegible] DE COMPTE

PA[illegible]
LONDO[illegible]
CAPITAL Fo[illegible]
AGENCIES :—
Nantes, [illegible]
kong, [illegible]
Chicago, [illegible]

UNION [illegible]
Current Accounts [illegible] at the rate of 1 per
Balances above Rs. [illegible]
Deposit Accounts [illegible] rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit [illegible] of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, and other Stocks cashed free of charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

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THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKER, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRI

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | Rs. 25 | 1,035xd |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 1,040 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 920 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 110 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £20 |
| Char. Mercantile | 20,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 150 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1 | £3 |
| Imperial Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 197 |
| New Oriental Bank | 80,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | N. |
| Silver Share | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | Last Dividend. | |
| Alcock Ashdown | { 1,000 / 750 | 200 / 50 | 200 / 150 | 10 / 7½ | 270 / 195 |
| Bombay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Bombay Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 94 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 42 |
| Bezar Oil Mills Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | all | Nil. | 100 nom |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,200 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 270 | 4,075xd |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 625 | 67½ | 1090 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ex div 2 | 82 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 365 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 180 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 385 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 14 | 149 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 70 | ... | 70 nom |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 15½ |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 105 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | div 23½ | 300 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 190 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 3 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 97 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 35 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct | 180 |
| Orient Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 6 pr. ct. | 79 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 147½ |
| Prince of Wales Fire In. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,35 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 20 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 61 |
| Southwell and Austin, Ld. | Ord. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Do. | Prf. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 100 |
| Treasher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 60 | 877½ |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 65 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,300 | 25 | 25 | ... | 19½ |
| PRESS COMPANIES | | | | Yearly. | Re. 1 |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,200 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 903·1 | 1,100 | 18 pr. ct. | 955 x |
| Apollo | 750 | 209·5 | 2,200 | 90 | 300 |
| Bellary | 167 | 001·1 | 1,000 | Nil. 40 | 122 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 550 | 32½ pr. ct | 250 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 120 |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld | 800 | 200 | 200 | | 150 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld. | 600 | 200 | all | 16 | 220 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 20 | 240 w |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 dvd | 1,400 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 250 | ... | 130 | 135 |
| Fort | 515 | 2,500 | 2,500 | Rs. 35 | 875 |
| French | 300 | 500 | all | 100 | 485 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 475x / 127½ |
| Hingoll Press Co., Ld. | 750 | 400 | all | 50 | 437 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 32½ | 13 |
| Mahadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 63 | 52 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 7½ pr. ct. | 85 |
| Motiwali Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 100 |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 32½ | 445 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 255 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 1 | 680 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs25 dvd | 12½ |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 390 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 483 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 100 | 25 | 500 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 35 | 1,375 x / 500 w |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 35 | 210 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 375 | 200 | all | 75 | 237 |
| Volkart | ... | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 100 | 990 |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad | 900 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,400 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 500 | all | Rs. 20 | 475 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | | 100 | 5 | 85 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 0 | all | 9 per ct. | 500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 640 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 390 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 325 nom |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 480 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 1,080 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 575 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,030 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct | 725 w.d. |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | | 12½ | 630 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1, | Rs. 30 | 430 |
| Doral Mills Co., Ld. | 5,698 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 457 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 625 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 750 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 625 w.d. |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 500 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 145 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 685 |
| Hingughat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bullooghs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 25 / 675 w.d. |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,100 |
| Imperial Cotton Manfg. | 900 | 500 | 500 | ... | 375 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. | 1,000 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 625 w.d. |
| Jaffer Alli | 800 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 210 |
| Jewraj Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 865 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 600 xd |
| Khandelsh | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 670 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 7 20 |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 535 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr. ct. | 173 xd. |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 715 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1005 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 2,375 |
| Mahalukmee Jahboob shah Mills (Gulburga) | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 475 |
| Manockjee Petit | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr. ct. | 4,757 |
| Mazagon | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,490 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 5,000 | 0 | 250 | 6 | 135 |
| Manaraja Mysore S & M Co. | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,825 xd |
| Madura Mills | 4,500 | 108 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| National | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | pa |
| New Great Eastern | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 150 |
| Oriental | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 525 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 15 | 455 |
| Queen Mills | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,200 |
| Ripon Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 600 |
| Sassoon | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,075 |
| Sholapore Mills | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 1,455 |
| Soonderdas | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,275 |
| Southern India | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1yr. rs. 60 | 840 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 170 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 300 |
| Star of India | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 220 |
| Swadeshi Mill | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 455 |
| Venkshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld. | 900 | 500 | 900 | 15 | 500 |
| Victoria Mills | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 375 |
| Western India | 530 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 675 |
| Wadia Mill | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 740 |
| Union Mills, Ld | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 610 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 25-15 |
| China Leaf | " | 25-12 Nominal. |
| Pekin, Bar Gold old | " | 25-3 " |
| Do. do. new | " | 25-3 " |
| Australia do. | " | 25-12 |
| Bombay do. | " | 25-12 |
| English Sovereigns | " | 16-7 |
| Do. Drazon | " | 16-6 |
| Bar Silver 17 Batternose | " | 108-8 |
| Do. 17½ do. | " | 108-11 |
| Carolas Dollars | " | 220 Nominal. |
| Mexican do. | " | 222 |
| Five-Francs | " | 213 |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

The Japanese Yammamatoo and his Family, Skating Rink, 9 p.m.

Dnyân Prasârak Mandali Lecture, by Dr. Rustom N. B. Ranina, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th.—Thibet (s) from Hongkong. Yesterday :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi; and Hoseinee (s) Jedda.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Caperon (s), from Elephant; and Skarpino (s), Diamond Island.

POLO.—There will be no polo to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Wissman entered the dock on Saturday, the s. s. Ramillies on Sunday, and the s. s. Hoseinee yesterday; and the s. s. Chatfield, Calder, and Gutenfels left it on Saturday, and the s. s. Greatham and Mab on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Oriental entered the dock on Saturday, the s. s. Lindisfarne on Sunday, and the s. s. Thibet and barque Wave Queen yesterday; and the s. s. Saint Fillans left it on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste P. O. on 1st February, 1893, at 7 a.m.

FAIRS.—The annual fair of the Temple of Sideshwar, will be held to-day, at the Guroop Dev Road, and will continue for three days.—The annual fair of the Temple of Shree Mankeshwar also commences from to-day, at Hunsraj Lane, and will continue till Friday next.

OPENING OF SCHOOLS.—Mr. Munsookram, the Dewan of Chhota Oodeypore, has received the sanction of Rajah Motisinghjee of Oodeypore to a proposal to open an Oordoo School in the town and a vernacular school at Kadwal, in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. K. R. Nanjiani, the Deputy Educational Inspector.

THE GOA EXHIBITION MEDAL.—Messrs. Tomson & Co. chemists and druggists of this town, have received the silver medal awarded them for their preparations at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of Goa, 1890. The medal, accompanied by a first-class diploma of merit, was forwarded to them by the Portuguese Consul.

SHIP-WRECKED CREW.—Huari, a native prow, laden with chunam, and bound for Bombay from Vessaval, on Sunday, at 3 p.m., was swamped off the Butcher's Island. The crew, consisting of eight men, were picked up by a boat, belonging to Mr. G. E. Le Maistre. The men were brought to Bombay and landed at the Apollo Bunder.

UTTERING A FALSE COIN.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ballaram Gungaram was prosecuted by Inspector Nelmes for tendering a counterfeit coin in the shape of half-a-rupee to one Lalloo, knowing the same to be not genuine. The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to jail for four months.

A BAND OF GAMBLERS.—Before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Briscoe charged Keshavgir Bhavangir and six others with gambling in a common gaming house with cards, dice, and money. The first accused was also charged with keeping a common gaming house. The first, fifth, and the seventh accused, who were previously fined for a similar offence, were fined Rs. 10 each, and the rest were fined Rs. 2 each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., this evening, at 6 p.m. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Overture | The Exiles ... Gassner. |
| Valse | Swinging Vocal ... E. Silva. |
| Scena | Giuramento from Genaro Annese ... Sanelli. |
| Divertissement | Soft Glances ... H. Nevaux. |
| Selection | La Mascotte ... Audran. |
| Valse | Estu lantima ... Waldteufel. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 this evening.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Donan ... Ziehrer. |
| Reminiscences of | R. Tannhuser ... Hamm. |
| Valse | Autograph ... Straus. |
| Entre Nous | Solonpiece ... O. Stella. |
| Musical Reminiscences | ... Curth. |
| Galop | Vivacity ... A. Corraggio. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN AUDACIOUS ATTACK.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Constable Nelmes charged Ramji Valji, who had three previous convictions, and Abboo, against whom four former convictions were recorded, with robbery and abetment. The evidence of the police proved that the culprits waylaid a certain Rama Ragoo on his way to Bhendy Bazaar, and robbed him of the sum of Rs. 3, which the second accused relieved him of, while his companion seized him. Abboo took to flight, but was soon arrested. The Magistrate passed a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment on each of them.

A GRACEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—In the P. W. D. Bombay, G. O., placing the services of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. E., C. I. E., F. R. I. B. A., at the disposal of the Municipal Corporation, we are glad to read that "H. E. the Governor-in-Council regrets that Mr. Murzban's long and meritorious service under Government is brought to a conclusion." This is at it should be. The public works executed by Mr. Murzban in the City of Bombay alone will be veritable footprints in the sands of time, and a lasting memorial to the genius of the best—self-made—Parsee Civil Engineer that India has produced.—*Indian Engineering, Jan.* 28.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Good charged Pherozekhan Juzakhan and Alladad Moonim Khan, two notorious characters, with house-breaking, on the 22nd instant. The evidence showed the prisoners were arrested at 11 o'clock, on the night in question, after entering the house of one Goolam Hoosein Abdool Hoosein, a dealer in sewing thread, in Balloo Serang Street. When they were searched, various instruments of house-breaking were found on their persons. Both the accused pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to undergo hard labour for two years.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Oriental Life Assurance Company is doing business by leaps and bounds, quite unprecedented in the annals of similar institutions. Success leads to success, and this has been amply illustrated in the case of the Oriental, which must be attributed to the energy, tact, and business habits displayed by Mr. McLauchlan Slater and his able lieutenants in all parts of India. Not long ago we noticed the successful business done by this company for nine months in 1892 compared with the nine months of the previous year. Now we learn that the new business done last year by the Oriental Life Office amounts to the handsome figure of Rs. 1,00,37,750, while no fewer than 3,350 new proposals were made to the company. This represents an excess of twenty-five lakhs of rupees over the business done in 1891, or an increase of exactly 25 per cent. in the insured amount, and an increase of 33 per cent. in the number of new proposals.—*Bangalore Post.*

CURIOUS CASE OF SPITING A HUSBAND.—A Borah girl, of about sixteen years, threw herself down the staircase of her house under peculiar circumstances. On Sunday last a little before midnight, Inspector Grey was informed that a Bora hakim, named Rahamatally Goolam Hoosein, living at Bhendy Bazaar, had mercilessly assaulted his wife, and had rendered her unconscious. Mr. Grey went up to the place where the girl was taken by her mother, and on inquiry learned that, at about 8 p.m., the husband had returned home from work, and had a slight altercation with her. The husband had asked her to quiet their baby that was crying. The wife replied that she would throw away the infant down the stairs if he said a word more. The husband slapped her on the face, and she actually went to the stairs with the infant in her arms. The husband snatched the baby away from her arms. The wife in excitement threw herself down the stairs. During the fall the head struck against the side wall, and she was rendered unconscious. Medical assistance was secured, but she has not yet recovered her senses.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—At the annual general meeting held at the Islam Club, Chowpati, on Friday last the following members were present :—Mr. B. Tyabjee, Mr. A. M. Dharamsey, Mr. N. Tyabjee, Mr. A. Tyabjee, Mr. Daudbhoy Musabhoy, Mr. Badruddin A. Kur, Mr. Hajee Abdul Sattar, Dr. Khawja Abdulla, Mr. Shaik Mahomed Curtay, Mr. Hashimbhoy Visram, Mr. Abdul Kadir Habatbhoy, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr. Daudbhoy E. Abdulkyum, Mr. Shaik Adam Yusufbhoy, Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaj, Mr. Hajee Mahomed Ismail, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Abdulla Hajee Daud, Mr. Hajee Ismail Hashim, Mr. Hajee Sulaman A. Vahed, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Ibrahim S. Ahmedi, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Omar Jamal, Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana Munjee, and Mr. Hajee Mahomed Ismail Zakeria. The following appointments have been made for the current Hijra year 1310. President, Mr. Badrudin Tyabjee; vice-president, Mr. Carimbhai Ibrahim; joint hon. treasurers, Messrs. Radruddin Tyabjee, Carimbhoy Ibrahim and Sulaman Abdul Vahed; joint hon. secretaries Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsey and Fatehali Shaik Ahmed; members of the managing committee, Messrs. B. Tyabjee, Carimbhoy Ibrahim, Sulaiman Abdul Vahed, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, R. M. Sayani, and Ahmedbhoy Habibbhai, the Honble Fazalbhai Visram, Messrs. Aga Abdul Husain Shirazi, Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Yusuf, Shaik Mahommed Curtay, and Nur Mahomed Jairajbhai, Khan Bahadur Hajee Munshi Gulam Mahomed, Messrs. Daudbhai Muabhai, Shaik Alum Yusufbhai, Rahimtulla Khairaj, Munshi Mahomed Ismail Makba, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail, Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Hajee Sabu Siddick, Najmuddin Tyabjee, Ameeruddin Tyabjee, Ibrahim S. Ahmedi, and Nawabzada Nasrullakhan; auditors, Messrs. B. Abdulla Kur, and Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kadirbhoy.

## SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM, FIFTH JUDGE.

### BLANK ENDORSEMENT ON A BILL OF LADING.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK, IN LIQUIDATION VS. THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MR. HAKIM delivered judgment in a case in which the New Oriental Bank, Limited (in liquidation), sought to recover from the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, limited, a sum of Rs. 425, an equivalent of the price of 25 tons of Albion Merthyr or Powell's Duffryn Cardiff coal, which they allege having been first hypothecated to them by Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co., was wrongfully delivered to defendants. The bill of lading has been attacked as being incapable of giving a title to plaintiffs, and I have to enquire whether the plaintiffs claim under it. It is objected "inter alia" that the bill of lading is endorsed in blank, but I do not think this matters much, as the plaintiffs are the present holders of the bill of lading. The effect of a blank endorsement is simply this, and nothing more. So long as the bill remains in blank, it may be re-delivered to the shipper without any fresh transfer or endorsement. This cannot be done when there is a special or personal endorsement. In L. R. 10, Appeal Cases, p. 105, Sewell vs. Bwidich, quoted by Mr. Russell for the defendants, Lord Bromwell says :—"The property does not pass by the endorsement, but by the contract in pursuance of which the endorsement is made. If a cargo is afloat, the property would pass to the vendee even though the bill of lading was not endorsed. I don't say that the vendor might not retain a line; nor that the non-endorsement or non-handing over of the bill of lading would not have certain other consequences. My concern is to show that the property passes by the contract." So much then for endorsement blank or special, for non-endorsement or non-delivery. Now it remains to be seen whether the bill of lading gives a title to the plaintiffs. In the case quoted above, it was held that "the property in the goods did not pass to the endorsee within the meaning of the Bills of Lading Act, so as to make him liable in an action by the shipper for the freight." Now the plaintiffs are the endorsees and holders of the bill of lading and they have not been sued by the shipowner for any freight. A distinction has to be drawn between a property and the property in the goods. The case quoted arises upon the statute dealing with the bills of lading. The statute rightly contemplates "beneficium cum onere" and not "onus sine beneficio. This case in fact defines the liabilities of an endorsee, and does not touch the question of his rights. It is more in plaintiffs' favour than otherwise. It is just as well to see in what light Lord Selborne viewed this case at page 86. The late Lord Chancellor says :—"The authorities decided upon the statute itself appear to me to be most easily reconciled with its apparent object and with each other by a view, which if hardly consistent with expressions to be found in some other case, nevertheless seems to me to have a real and substantial foundation in reason and good sense, viz., that the endorsee, by way of security, though not having the property passed to him absolutely and for all purposes, by the mere endorsement and delivery of the bill of lading while the goods are at sea, has "a title" by means of which he is enabled to take the position of full proprietor ship upon himself with its corresponding burdens if he thinks fit, and that he actually does so as between himself and the shipowner if and when he claims and takes delivery by virtue of that title." I hold on the evidence that Messrs. Beyts, Craig & Co endorsed the bill of lading in this case to plaintiffs and on the words of Lord Selborne, the plaintiffs have a title by means of which they are enabled to take the position of full proprietors themselves with its corresponding burdens. To determine this much is enough for the purposes of this suit. The plaintiffs are entitled as endorsees of the bill of lading to follow the property covered by the bill of lading into the hands of the defendants or wheresoever it is. There is no doubt that Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co. delivered the 25 tons of coal to defendants in fraud of the plaintiffs, who hold the bill of lading endorsed by them. The defendants may be perfectly innocent of any privity to the fraud, but they are nevertheless liable to the plaintiffs for the goods which have been wrongfully delivered to them. After endorsing the bill of lading, Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co. dealt with the goods as if they were under their dominion and parted with them to purchasers in whose eyes they posed as real and ostensible owners. Plaintiffs were not bound to give any notice to Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co. to stop them from parting with the goods to defendants or anybody else. If Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co. chose to act dishonestly it was their own lookout, and if the defendants became their victims—whether knowingly or unknowingly—the plaintiffs are not to blame and lose any of their rights accruing from their position as endorsees of the bill of lading. The defendants have resisted the claim, and I don't feel justified in confining to the original rate mentioned in their letter dated 22nd August, 1892, I shall allow Rs. 17 per ton. There is evidence that the rate on the 5th January, 1893, was Rs. 16-2 per ton alongside, and that if goods are delivered at the bunder one rupee more is charged. The suit was filed on the 6th January, 1893, and it is fair to allow the rate prevailing on that date. I cannot, however, think it reasonable that the plaintiffs should, moreover, have any compensation when they have been allowed, as it were, to dictate their own terms. I shall, therefore, disallow the item of Rs. 50 claimed as compensation. The defendants may or may not have rights as against Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co., but plaintiffs have no concern with them. They may also be liable for demurrage, but the plaintiffs have nothing whatever to do with the matter. Mr. Fidler has not claimed the goods, and I do not think he should be joined. I therefore decide the first issue, whether Mr. Fidler is a necessary party to the suit, in the negative. The second issue whether the plaintiffs are entitled to have the 25 tons of coal delivered to them or to recover the value thereof is held in the affirmative. The third issue, whether the plaintiffs are entitled to the amount claimed or any part thereof is answered by the decree. Decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 425 and costs in proportion. I allow Rs. 30 as professional costs to plaintiffs' solicitors.

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

507-92—Wadia and G—Nasvalchand Goolajee and others vs H S Brooke—Little, Sean N. and R.

514-92—Brown and M—Soondardas Dharumsey and others vs Bai Jamnabai—Bhaishunker and K.

522-92—Brown and M—Sir Albert A D Sassoon and others vs Bai Jamnabai—Bhaishunker and K.

572-92—In person—Ameechand Virjee and another vs Ahmad Peer Mahomed and others.

650-92—Bhaishunker and K—Mashaid bin Kaiffa vs Muzaid bin Mahsin—Framji and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

512-91—Chalk, W and S—Jeoha Purka and others vs Ramchandra Wittoba—H S Dikshit—Part heard.

181-92—Bicknell and M—Ardesir Jamsetjee Madan vs Navajbai—Bhaishunker and K.

15-83—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Rugoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghujee Manufacturing Co—Little, S, N and B.—Part heard.

478-91—Daptary and F—Venkatrao Cassinath and another vs Cassinath Bapoo Gamat and others—Chitnis, M and M.

206-92—Payne, G and S—Premcore alias Motlee vs Lukhmidas Runchordas and others—K D Shroff.

Thakurdas, D and C, and Chalk, W and S—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter of Sakaram Morarjee and others.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Report.

744-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayek Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TEBACHEE & Co., Bombay.

## THE VICEROY AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

LORD LANSDOWNE, as Chancellor, presided at the annual meeting of the Calcutta University, on Saturday, and in course of a long address made the following remarks :—There is one observation which I should like to make with regard to the Senate of the University. It seems to me of special importance that we should have a strong and thoroughly representative Senate, because it is by no means impossible that the Senate will before long have a novel and most important and responsible function entrusted to it. It is, I think, generally known that we are now awaiting the Secretary of State's official sanction to the introduction of new regulations under which both the procedure and constitution of Legislative Councils wil be materially altered. This is not the occasion for a disquisition upon this momentous subject. You all know that our subject is to render these legislative bodies more representative than they have yet been, and to give a wide scope for their utility by increasing their opportunities for taking part in public business. We have proposed— and I shall be disappointed if our proposal is not accepted—that the Senate of this University should be allowed to select one of the additional members of the Bengal Legislative Council. I have sometimes heard it said by strict educationalists that it was desirable that an educational institution should have as little to do as possible, with politics, and that it was consequently a grave mistake to allow an Indian University to enter the political arena. That is, no doubt, on the face of it a plausible view, but it is one which, on a closer examination of the subject has led me not to accept. In the first place, it seems to me most important that what I may speak of as the literary class of the Indian community should not be unrepresented upon the reconstituted Councils, and I know of no quarter to which we can have recourse for this purpose with more likelihood of success than the Universities. I feel sure that they will exercise their choice with circumspection, and will give us members likely to enhance the reputation alike of the Councils and of the Universities. As for the objection to encouraging members of the University to meddle in political questions, I have a shrewd idea that nothing which we can do or leave undone will prevent them from interesting themselves in such questions, and that every one will gain if we give them a regular and legitimate opportunity of making themselves felt as political factors. There is one other matter about which I should like to say a few words. Some of you may recollect that when I addressed you here last year I spoke with some anxiety of the position in which great many of the students of the University find themselves when they come up to Calcutta to prosecute their studies. I am glad to know the matter is still receiving attention, and has been dealt with in an able manner in a recently published resolution of the Bengal Government. We all know that in the animal kingdom fishes, birds, and insects are found frequently assimilating their form and colour to the natural objects by which they are surrounded. I believe it would be thoroughly in accord with scientific precedents that the lad who finds himself domiciled in a dirty or disreputable portion of the town, should run an extremely good chance of becoming himself, unclean and disreputable. It does not seem to me to be at all beyond the limits of possibility, that if we cannot go the length of providing proper hotels or accommodation for the students, we should at least insist upon the keeper of lodging houses in which students live taking out a license, which might be withdrawn from them if their premises were kept in a disorderly or objectionable manner. There is one other subjectas to which I should like to say a word before I resume my place. The Government of India have recently decided to offer facilities to the London University for holding the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the B.A. Examination in Calcutta. This decision was not arrived at without previous consultation with the Syndicate and Senate of the Calcutta University, and I am glad to know that the University authorities have given their unreserved adhesion to the proposal. It was originally made mainly for the convenience of the European students receiving their education in this country, but it is obvious that the indirect effect of the examinations upon those of the Calcutta University is likely to be considerable. The standard insisted upon by the London University is a high one, and the conditions of the examinations are strictly enforced. I do not see why this University should have anything to fear from a healthy rivalry of this kind. On the other hand, the stimulus which that rivalry will afford is likely to have an excellent effect upon the schools and colleges affiliated to the University.

## THE COMMERCIAL AND L. M. BANK

THE Madras "Commercial" Bank (whose report and balance-sheet are advertised in another column) is an institution unique in the history of Indian Banking, writes the *Madras Mail*. Through evil report and through good report, in times of monetary pressure and in times of ease, it presents an unbroken record of continual progress, of profitable working, and of increased stability. Only seven years have passed since the institution was founded in our midst, and many were the hopes and fears which centred around its infancy. The idea of a local Bank was derided by some, o'ershadowed as it would be by the Bank of Madras. But there were not wanting those who took a far more comprehensive view of the situation, who saw a field before them unclouded by the Presidency Bank or the local Exchange Banks, and who held that if similar institutions thrived in Northern India there was no reason why local effort should not meet with success in the South. Seven years have gone, and from small beginnings the "Commercial" has developed into a big concern, and far outstripped in its rate of progress any of its compeers in the North. At the close of the seventh year the Allahabad Bank had a paid-up capital of Rs. 3,00,000, a working capital, of Rs. 9,70,912 and reserves amounting to Rs. 22,523, the Alliance Bank had Rs. 5,00,000 capital, Rs. 34,87,423 working capital, and Rs. 50,000 reserve; while the "Commercial" has a paid-up capital of Rs. 6,30,000, a working capital of Rs. 98,61,614, and reserves of Rs. 5,96,500. These latter figures unmistakably show what remarkable progress this institution has made. The growth of credit is ordinarily slow, but in this instance it has been unusually rapid, seeing that the Bank has been able in so short a time to attract eighty lakhs of deposits. Not only so, but during the past year, owing to the abundance of money and the difficulty of finding profitable employment for the Bank's resources, it has had to decline fully 20 lakhs of deposits tendered.

Passing on from the confidence shown by the public in the institution, we would next touch upon the Profit and Loss Account. The gross profits for the year ended 31st December amount to Rs. 7,22,779, out of which Rs. 4,12,601 goes for interest to depositors, Rs. 1,42,895 expenses of management, Rs. 63,000 in payment of dividends, and Rs. 96,000 passed to reserves. The shareholders receive a steady 10 per cent. dividend. The net earnings for the past four years have equalled the capital, 40 per cent. of them having been distributed as dividends, and 60 per cent. having gone to build up the Reserve Fund. The policy of increasing the stability of the Bank by appropriating a substantial part of the profits to the Reserve Fund has been steadily pursued, and the statement of affairs shows that the reserve now nearly equals the paid-up capital, or, to be exact, 94·97 per cent. This is unmistakably a very strong position. Financial strength is shown in the fact that 31·91 per cent. of the liabilities is held in cash, Government paper and short Bills. There is evidence in these figures of great progress and prosperity, which could only have been achieved by an energetic management and by careful and skilful administration. The Directors' Report refers to the recent advance in money from 2 to 6 per cent. and states that it

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

MADAME WALDT, SURGEON DENTIST, has FOR SALE a real Arab HORSE, Black, 7 years old, and very fine old Persian Carpets, newly arrived from Persia; also other curiosities, antiques.—No. 58, Hornby Row, Second Floor.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¼ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MORESCHI and GRAEFFE, PHOTOGRAPHERS and ENLARGERS, 58, Meadows Street, Premises lately occupied by Vaccino and Co.) Studio open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OILMAN'S STORES.—Cheapest and Best. Milk Mind Brand Milk, Tin As. 6. Maillien's Food Large, Bottle Re. 1-6-6. Brand's Beaf Ret. Bovril Rs. 1. Fresh Salmon, As. 6-6—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Captain TICE'S Valuable Furniture, Soundy's Cottage Piano, &c., at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

MR. H. BALLANTYNE, District Inspector of Police, at Madras, says:—As far as I have tried MOTIWALA'S PULMONIC POWDER, I must say that both patients are apparently deriving a benefit from it.

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AGENTS WANTED


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.

OUR report of Saturday evening's date noticed all the latest commercial and financial telegrams to hand through Reuter; and we have now only local market news to chronicle.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office | Dec. | Rs. | 35,547 |
| " " Branches | Inc. | " | 3,93,123 |
| Other Deposits | " | " | 16,46,593 |
| Government Securities | " | " | 75,294 |
| Other authorized " | | | Nil. |
| Loans | Dec. | " | 5,50,545 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | Inc. | " | 5,56,464 |
| Balance with other Banks | " | " | 1,00,736 |
| Cash | Dec. | " | 20,50,762 |

The Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs made under this day's date continues to show a falling off in the demand for Money, as far as the principal financial institution in this City is concerned, and that to a materially greater extent than was disclosed by the Return issued last Monday. In the week now under notice there had been an addition of 16½ lakhs to Private Deposits, while Loans had diminished by 5½ lakhs, the movement in the other direction having been in Bills Discounted, which had increased a good deal more than in the week preceding, at 5½ lakhs. The net decrease in trade requirements since the preceding Saturday, is thus represented by some 16½ lakhs, compared with about 4 lakhs shown in the last Return, the difference between this amount and the increase of 20½ lakhs in the Cash Balance being accounted for principally by an accession to Government Deposits at the Bank's branches.

COTTON remains quiet in tone, and unchanged in value, with only a small business passing. Exporters have bought 400 bales of ready new Cotton, consisting of 300 Bengals, at Rs. 237; and 100 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 240; while the Mills have taken 450 bales of new stuff, say 150 each of Karanja, at Rs. 247-57; and Bengals, at Rs. 216-26; 100 Veraval, at Rs. 247½; and 50 Khandwa, at Rs. 245½; and 100 old Indore, at Rs. 227½ per candy.

Thirty-four cents more rain fell at Delhi in the Bengal circle after the despatch of last Thursday's telegrams from the districts; but the weather had meantime became bright and seasonable again throughout that circle, and in all the districts of the Oomra circle except Khangaum, where it was still cloudy, but looked like clearing up. At Broach, picking had partially begun, and Arrivals were expected rather earlier than the middle of next month. In the Dhollera circle, the plants were ready for picking in some parts of the Dhollera district; while picking had become general at Bhownugger and in the Wadwan district, where the bolls in the plants were rapidly ripening; the crop was excellent.

WHEAT.—The position of this staple is quite unchanged, only a small export business being reported, while prices are the same as before, and the market quiet in tone.

SEEDS have also been quiet to-day, with a small business passing. The price of *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt. say to Rs. 8-1-0 to Rs. 8-3-6 per cwt, but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 6,643 | bales. |
| Wheat | 14,959 | cwt. |
| Linseed | 1,347 | " |
| Rapeseed | 2,860 | " |
| Gingelly | 11,310 | " |
| Groundnuts | 22,313 | " |
| Castorseed | 947 | " |
| Rice | 23,759 | " |

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at Saturday's quotations, but no fresh business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2½d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day, the demand for remittance having been extremely limited. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 2⅝d. for ready and forward delivery, with, however, but little inquiry on the part of sellers for any delivery, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 2½d. | per rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 2 23-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 2 25-32d. | " |
| Credits do. | 1s. 2⅛d. | " |
| Francs do. | 1·56½ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone and, continuing its upward movement, advanced 7-16 to ½ per cent, say to 105 ⅛ for Fours for cash and the next settlement, and 105 1-16 for the 27th February account. Towards the close, however, there was a rather weaker feeling, and rates left off 1-16 lower than these quotations, with 100½ to 101 still nominally quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been more doing in Cotton Mill and Press shares to-day, and prices have advanced in several instances on each line, say, to Rs. 2½ to Rs. 10 in the former, and Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 on the latter, at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 4½ |

The Manchester Market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 95⅛ |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 96⅛ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 108½ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 64⅛ |
| Bar Silver | 38 7-16 |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here from Karachi, via Marseilles, this evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manilla arrived here yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, JAN. 29.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 29.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elektra, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne, having left Karachi, on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 8 p.m., is expected here at about noon to-day.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending January 28, as compared with the statement of January 21, 1893:—

| LIABILITIES. | Jan. 21. Rs. | Jan. 28. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 3750,000 | 37,50,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 55,51,826 | 52,16,279 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 2,91,871 | 25,99,994 |
| Other Deposits | 3,91,93,238 | 4,15,37,891 |
| Post Bills | 7,031 | 7,031 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 2,35,831 | 28,50,973 |
| Rs. | 6,37,37,857 | 6,59,62,163 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities. | 1,16,51,537 | [1,09,76,293 |
| Cash Credits on do. do. | 8183,716 | 82,28,210 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 1,0,37,343 | 99,86,798 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn | 1,031 | 1,975 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 4,7,20,557 | 1,76,77,031 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,627 Applied in reduction " 2,85,000 | 3,92,627 | 3,92,627 |
| Stamps, &c. | 18,414 | 16,570 |
| Bullion | 2,207 | ... |
| Cash Balances with other banks | 243,986 | 3,44,722 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 1,6085,479 | 1,81,36,241 |
| Rs. | 6,3837,857 | 6,59,62,163 |

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 P.M. | 70·2 |

MONDAY, JANUARY 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 67·7 |
| 10 a.m. | 74·4 |
| 2 p.m. | 76·6 |
| 4 p.m. | 75·1 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DE RHE-PHILIPE.—January 23, at Downdale Lodge, Simla, the wife of G W D Rhe-Philipe, Esq., of a daughter.

FRASER.—January 24, at Jubbulpore, the wife of W Fraser, Station Master, E I R, of a daughter.

MACKINNON.—January 24, at Dehra, the wife of Vincent Mackinnon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LECHLER—FOOTE.—January 26, at Trinity Church, Yercaud, by the Rev F J Spencer, Incumbent, C G Lechler, Esq., of Brooklyn Estate, Yercaud, to Violet Annie, second daughter of R Bruce Foote, Esq, late of the Geological Survey of India.

STEVENSON—KRUG.—January 24, in St Paul's, Scott's Lane, Calcutta, by the Rev E F Brown, John Forsyth Lyddell Stevenson, eldest son of John Stevenson, Esq., Cheltenham, to Catherine Drusilla, eldest daughter of the late A A Krug, M D, Trouville, France.

DEATH.

TURNER.—January 13, at Saraya, Gorakhmur, N-W P, after a long and painful illness, Powell James Turner, aged 46.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1893.


THE Viceroy, speaking as Chancellor of the Calcutta University at the Convocation meeting on Friday last, intimated that the Government of India have recommended that the Senate of that University—and it is reasonable to infer all the other Indian Universities—shall be allowed to select a member of the local Legislative Council. A similar intimation was made recently by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces when addressing the Fellows of the Allahabad University. It is not at all likely that the Secretary of State will raise any objection to this item of the proposals submitted by the Government of India for his approval and sanction. As the new Councils are to be constituted before the end of March, the despatch of the Secretary of State sanctioning the scheme formulated by the Supreme Government—after receiving the reports and recommendation of the Provincial Government—cannot now be much longer delayed. The Government for some reason not so obvious as that which influences the Cabinet in regard to the new Home Rule Bill, has observed an unusual reticence on the subject of the re-constitution of the Legislative Councils. It might be supposed that recent experience in respect to the jury notification would satisfy the Government of India that it is inadvisable to postpone discussion and criticism until it is too late to profit by them. But an almost total silence is observed on the subject of the new rules and regulations under which the Councils are to be constituted. When passing through Madras the Viceroy dropped a hint to the Municipality that they would be entrusted with the selection of a Member to the Local Council. From this hint it may be taken that the Municipalities of the three Presidency Cities, at least, will be entrusted with a similar duty. In replying to the representatives of a voluntary Association, who made the self-denying request that the franchise should not be conferred on any body which had not a statutory existence, Lord Lansdowne stated that such a limitation would unduly restrict the choice of representative men. It would, for one thing, practically disfranchise the Chambers of Commerce, which have to all intents and purposes, nominated members to the different Councils for years past. With the exception of the three indications, that the Universities, the Municipalities, and bodies other than these statutory institutions, will be allowed to select additional Members of the Councils there is nothing to show what is contemplated under the Act. The Viceroy speaks of the proposed change as momentous. But on this momentous subject he is unwilling, even at this late hour, to throw any light, confining himself to the statement that the object is to render the legislative bodies more representative than they have been, and to give a wide scope for their utility by increasing their opportunities for taking part in public business.

Under the new regulations, whatever they may be, the procedure and constitution of the Legislative Councils will be materially altered. We know, of course, that a right of interpellation will be given on certain subjects, and the Budgets will be brought up for discussion, whether new taxation is to be imposed or not. Beyond this nothing has been hitherto said of any change in the procedure of the Councils. Of the desirability of subjecting the proposals to a preliminary discussion before they are translated into a scheme, we have evidence in the passage of his Excellency's speech at the Calcutta University Convocation, in which he deals with objections which have been raised either in his own Council, or by one or other of the local Governments, to the selection of Universities as constituencies for the nomination of members of the Legislative Councils. Lord Lansdowne speaks of the objectors as "strict educationalists." But the opinions of the heads of Colleges have not been taken on the proposals submitted to the Secretary of State, the educationalists in question must be Members of Council at the very least. Whoever they be, they hold that an educational institution should have as little as possible to do with politics, and that it is a grave mistake to allow an Indian University to become a political arena. It would be interesting to see the reasons for this view, which Lord Lansdowne considers plausible, but not conclusive. He might have pointed out that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin, return Members of Parliament. But his Excellency did not argue from analogy. He holds that it is important that the literary class of the Indian community should not be unrepresented on the reconstituted Indian Council, and he believes that naturally the Indian University is the place to look for it. He is not deterred by the objection that it is a serious mistake to encourage Fellows of the University to meddle in political questions, seeing that they will interest themselves in such matters, whatever the Government does or leaves undone. Under the circumstances it will doubtless be a gain to give them, as the Viceroy expresses it, a regular and legitimate opportunity of making themselves felt as political factors. While it is manifestly a subject for regret that the public have not been taken into the confidence of the Government in the matter, it is only fair to assume, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that there has been an honest endeavour to devise a workable scheme for giving practical effect to the intention of the framers of the Councils Act.

The whole question is beset with difficulties, and it is not to be supposed that any scheme which the wit of man might devise would satisfy all expectation, or dissipate the fears of those who share Mr. Maclean's view that the late Government, in passing the Act as it stands, laid the axe to the root of British civilisation in India. But it may be reasonably hoped that the enlarged Councils will bring to the work of Legislation wider and better information than has hitherto been available. The right of nominating certain members to be appointed by Government to seats on the Councils will satisfy to a certain extent the natural aspirations of the educated classes, and will also, it may be hoped, create an interest in the work of the Councils among classes who have been hitherto politically dormant. The Act does not take away from the Supreme and Local Governments the right of appointing members; the responsibility of the final choice will still remain with them. But it will, presumably, be exercised with due deference to popular nominations. It is not an easy thing to ascertain the will of the people in any country, even in those blessed with parliamentary institutions of the latest pattern. The task is not more simple when the people, whose wishes are to be ascertained, number 288,000,000, and have never been accustomed, since the Aryans first sang their hymns when crossing the rivers of the Punjab, to delegate their authority to representatives in the Councils of their rulers. An ideal representation is not yet attainable, and perhaps never will be, until some new Columbus discovers Utopia. But what we may hope within reach at present is that persons will be appointed to the Councils who shall in some real sense represent the different creeds, classes, races, and interests of each Presidency. It is not to be supposed that, at the outset at all events, all the seats of the reconstituted Councils will be filled by nomination from outside. The Government will, as a matter of course, reserve the power of nominating some of the non-official members, in order to secure the representation of backward communities, and also to obtain the services of a sufficient number of officials who have special knowledge, which will be useful in the practical work of legislation. After all the work of a legislature is to legislate—a truism which is often overlooked in other countries as well as in India. In the new Bombay Legislative Council five members will necessarily be officials—the President, the Commander-in-Chief, two members of the Executive Council, and the Advocate-General. It is pretty obvious that without some support these five will run more than the risk of being always in the minority. The interesting question is how many of the non-official members are to be nominated after popular election, and how many without election. For light on this point—as on many others—we must wait until the whole scheme is published some fine morning in the Government *Gazette*. But it may not be rash to hazard a guess that certain of the members in the new Council will be nominated without election—at all events for some time to come. It is a difficult and delicate task to find within small compass representatives of the light and learning and the progressive spirit of Bombay without leaving the simplicity and the conservatism of the mofussil at the wrong side of the door. The population of the Presidency at large is composed of distinct races, with different and divergent creeds, habits, and sentiments. The different religions—Hindoo, Jain, Mahomedan—Shiah and Sunni; the different classes, Princes, Sirdars, Land-owners, Merchants, Moneylenders, Traders, the Cultivators, who are as a hundred to one of all the rest, should be represented. The problem is to find the best representatives not only of Bombay but of the Mofussil, not only of the educated and progressive few, but of the inert and apathetic many.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES marked the close of the cold-weather manœuvres at Poona by taking leave of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Bombay Army in a few brief and soldierly words. He modestly disclaimed any personal credit for the immense improvement effected in the work of all ranks during the last three years, preferring to attribute the advance made to constant practice and careful observation. But the Army and the public will not forget that Sir George Greaves is a soldier of exceptional capacity and energy, who has gained his experience in the school of War. It is to be hoped that the Government will give full effect to his strong recommendation to afford to Bombay every possible chance of practising the art of war. *La guerre, c'est un metier*, and it can only be learned, like all other trades, by hard work and actual experience of hard fighting. In adverting to the mimic campaigning of the camp-of-instruction, the Commander-in-Chief, who is not always sparing of his praise, congratulated the Commanding Officers upon the excellent behaviour of their men. The rank and file showed admirable spirit in marching fourteen or fifteen miles a day, besides striking and pitching tents; marching too over difficult ground under exposure to the sun. They showed their discipline in obeying the orders prohibiting the destruction of crops—a form of destruction, which as his Excellency observes, affords no military instruction. A useful innovation on the ordinary practice of cold-weather manœuvres was effected by Sir George Greaves in these recent evolutions. The attacking force when advancing over the ground against the imaginary enemy was ordered to place dummy-guns in position and post dummy battalions in certain positions. When they finished their own operations, they were ordered to right about face, and attack the position which they had themselves marked out. In this way they fought over the same ground twice, and got good practice in verifying distances. With a view to the exigencies of war, Sir George directed the special attention of the British officers in Native regiments to the fact that they are themselves absurdly inadequate in number, and that it is, therefore, incumbent on them to do everything they can to train the Native officers to act when necessary on their own initiative, and have confidence in their own powers and judgment. The Royal Horse Artillery, who have only recently arrived in India, and whose guns were horsed with unaccustomed walers, deserve the commendation of the Commander-in-Chief for the style in which they drove over the worst possible ground, and got into action. The Infantry, he declared, had moved and fired with a promptitude and a decision quite unknown in former years. It is satisfactory to learn from so high an authority that the young soldiers who had recently landed, and had been only a few days in the camp, went through the exertion and exposure admirably. The sowars and their horses were pronounced to be fit to go any distance, and do anything required of them over the roughest of ground. We can well believe that Sir George Greaves was never happier in his life than when working with his troops in the camps-of-instruction, where they have learned so much under so thorough a soldier.

IT is not often that the Pacific Island Kingdom of Hawaii is the scene of such stirring times as have passed over it within the past few weeks. Only at the beginning of the present year, an Austrian woman made an extraordinary claim to the property if not the sovereignty of Queen Liliuokalani. Liliuokalani is the daughter of the late Queen, who appointed Mr. John O. Dominis, an American subject, as Governor of the Oahu island, and he finding further favour in the eyes of the dusky potentate, was given Liliuokalani (Lily of the Sky) in marriage. During the whole of his life nothing occurred to ruffle the domestic happiness but with the new year came the Dalmatian lady with stories of Mr. Dominis's early career. In his youthful days Mr. Dominis was a sailor on board an Austrian vessel and while ashore married the lady who was as his deserted wife and injured wife claims the property, which Mr. Dominis accumulated during his stay in Hawaii which Queen Liliuokalani inherited. For no other reason than this her Majesty's decision to exclude foreigners from high offices in the State, and even became, against her will, members of her Majesty's Government. But now we hear she determined to tolerate no more of them, and proclaimed a new constitution under which foreigners were declared incapable of holding office. But Mrs. Dominis, as her Majesty was sometimes called, reckoned without her host. The prominent citizens—mostly Americans—formed a provisional Government and deposed the Queen, after which they requested the United States to annex Hawaii. An American man-of-war, then in harbour, landed a party of Marines to keep order, and the Queen as the telegrams tell us this morning, awaits reinstatement. Whether the memorial in favour of annexation be withdrawn or not it is unlikely that it will be complied with. Though when she succeeded to the throne of the little kingdom, Liliuokalani—or Princess Lydia, as she was alternatively called—was personally popular with her own subjects, the foreign community had misgivings concerning her, and five years ago they succeeded in wresting from King Kalakaua extensive changes in the constitution, divesting him from all direct personal control in the Government, which was placed in the hands of the Cabinet subject only to the Legislature. The King's brother, who was heir-presumptive, though in England at the time, made a vigorous protest and organised a small insurrection. Kalakaua, who was a singularly weak and vacillating ruler, was at San Francisco at the time, and died on the way back. It was feared at that time that Lilinokalani would refuse to take the required oath to maintain the constitution, and when she complied many doubted her sincerity. She insisted on appointing her own cabinet in virtue of being a new sovereign, and this claim was upheld by the Supreme Court. The officers she appointed were held to be men of moderate views and no one but the revolutionary leader, a half-caste named Wilcox, and a few of his confederates, raised any serious objection to their appointment. Whether the American Government determine to annex Hawaii or not, it is true that for years past they have spared no pains to secure a dominating influence in Hawaii. It is practically an American colony. Kalakaua ceded to the United States the exclusive right to establish and fortify a naval station in the Hawaiian islands, and free trade between the two countries was established. The American Government also sought the right which though denied them, they seem now to have exercised, to land troops on the island, in case of necessity, for the preservation of order. The desirability of annexing Hawaii has also been discussed in America. The prepondrating opinion was that the annexation of Hawaii as a State, or as a territory, would be unpopular with the American people, and would encounter opposition in the Senate.

THERE is, as usual at this season, an increase in small pox in the native town, and cases are being brought to the hospital for infectious diseases, in Arthur Road. These periodical outbreaks in the cold weather are generally traceable to two sources: the arrival from up-country of the pilgrims on their way to Mecca; and importations from Goa. The inhabitants of Goa are supposed to be vaccinated, but there is some reason to fear that the process is not thoroughly carried out, for it is certainly not as effective in the case of Goanese, as it has been found to be in British Territory. The Goanese are, however, peculiarly susceptible to small-pox, and it is said that their own doctors are unwilling to attend such cases, owing to the danger of infection. Cases of small-pox occurring in the Native Town are regarded as a visitation from a divinity who can only be appeased by prayer and offerings, while those who are stricken by cholera are freely taken to the hospital for treatment. There is no idea of segregating persons suffering from small-pox, and the disease naturally spreads. When the patient is in a fair way to recovery, convalescence is accelerated by beating him with slippers, which is supposed to drive out the maleficent influence. This step is followed up by offerings at a temple, of fruit, flowers, and animals, the heads of the latter being frequently hung about the room in which the patient has lain, to ensure his complete deliverance.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Nyanza, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Zanzibar with five cabin and 200 deck passengers and a general cargo, had a case of small-pox on board during the voyage. The Health Officer of the Port visited the vessel on her arrival and ordered the patients to be removed to the Mahaluxmi Infectious Hospital, and the rest of the passengers were vaccinated on board, and then they were allowed to land, and the ship was thoroughly disinfected.

A PARIS correspondent says:—The creditors of the Count de Bari, brother of the ex-King of Naples, have obtained a judgment of the Court of Cassation in their favour. It

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### [illegible]AWAIIAN REVOLT.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

[illegible] at Honolulu, the American man-[illegible]bour, landed a party of Marines to [illegible]

[illegible]o yields to superior force, awaits [illegible]

NEW YORK, JAN. 30.

[illegible]from Hawaii, composed of Americans, [illegible] San Francisco, and started for [illegible]h a petition for the annexation of [illegible]United States, but the United States [illegible] is believed, is not disposed to comply [illegible]st of the petitioners.

[illegible]can men-of-war have started for Hono-[illegible]

### [illegible]RNMENT AND HOME RULE.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The *Standard* predicts that the Government will soon succumb to the burden of Home Rule, and that the Newcastle Programme will, perhaps, not survive the debate on the Address.

### THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The *Times* says that at Cairo those able to judge are still extremely anxious, and believe that the crisis is far from being over; but that meanwhile Riaz Pasha is doing his best to restore the normal state of affairs.

The Sultan has, according to the same paper, conferred on Riaz Pasha the First Class Order of the Osmanlieh.

### THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian Troopship Crocodile has proceeded on her voyage from Queenstown.

### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

The Budget is expected to be ready about the 20th March, and will probably be laid before the Legislative Council on the 23rd idem.

### THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

The deputation of the Services on the question of the fallen value of the rupee, which waits on H. E. the Viceroy to-morrow, will be introduced by Mr. Justice Norris. An address will be presented by Mr. D. R. Lyall, and speeches will be made by General Walker R.A., for the Army; Mr. Horace Bell, for the Public Services; and Dean MacCarthy, for the Church. H. E. the Viceroy is expected to reply at some length.

### HUNZA WOUND PENSIONS.

Captain Aylmer, V.C., has been granted a temporary wound pension of £100 a year; and Captain Barrett, a gratuity of nine months' pay for wounds received in Hunza.

### THE N.-W. P. VOLUNTEERS' HEAD-QUARTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 30.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000, during the current year, towards the construction of head-quarters of the 3rd Administrative Battalion of the N.-W. P. Volunteers.

### CAVALRY CAMP-OF-EXERCISE AT MURIDKI.

The final review of Cavalry at Muridki took place before Lord Roberts on Friday. His Excellency afterwards delivered a speech in which he paid high compliment to the excellent results achieved by General Luck as Inspector General of Cavalry.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS IN THE CHIN HILLS.

The expenditure of over five-and-a-half lakhs for the provision of semi-permanent accommodation to troops located at Tiddim, Fort White, Falan, and Haka in the Chin Hills, has been sanctioned. It is necessary to hold these posts in the same strength, and considerable progress has already been made in connection with the construction of quarters for garrisons.

### THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The soldierly bearing and efficiency of the Imperial Service Troops in the late camp-of-exercise was a matter for favourable remark throughout the manœuvres. The Cavalry have won golden opinions from H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, General Luck, and Officers generally, while the native officers and men of the regular Army were much struck at the appearance of their comrades-in-arms. All in all the experiment of utilizing the 20,000 men of the Native States to assist in the defences of the country has proved successful so far.

### THE POSTAL EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

On the 26th instant Mr. Macleod, Sessions Judge, Benares, pronounced judgment in the case in which one Buldeo Narayen, Sub-Postmaster of the Cholapur village Post Office, Benares District, was charged with embezzlement of money on three different dates. The learned Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to fifteen years, that is, five years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000 for the first charge, five years' rigorous imprisonment for the second charge, and five years' rigorous imprisonment for the third charge. It is alleged that the accused had misappropriated about Rs. 800, but the amounts for which conviction was obtained aggregated only Rs. 75. There were fifteen cases still pending against the prisoner in the Court of the Joint Magistrate, but the Sessions Judge stopped further proceedings, considering that punishment inflicted to be quite sufficient.

### BISHOP CLIFFORD'S FIRST SERMON.

Bishop Clifford delivered his first sermon in All Saints' Cathedral, on Sunday. In the course of which his Lordship remarked that it was a matter for the greatest thankfulness to him that he did not come to the new see as to an unworked field or a field in which confusion reigns, but he had come already to find here a strong and efficient body of clergy and church workers and a council, prosperous institutions, and a noble Cathedral, in fact, all the machinery and material, which only needs a change of name to make at once a distinctively diocesan organisation. All this, his Lordship added, had been brought about by the forethought and wisdom and liberality and energy of the Metropolitan, aided by the clergy and faithful laity of these parts, and especially of their Senior Chaplain here, who had now become their Archdeacon. It would be difficult to speak too warmly of the debt of gratitude which he felt they owed to the Metropolitan for that spiritual statesmanship of his which had planned the framework of this new diocese, and for the prayerful and holy zeal, which had prompted each step as he had worked out its accomplishment. His Lordship went on to describe the various objects for which the see of Lucknow was established, and concluded as follows:—"Pray, brethren, that God would give to its first Bishop the wisdom and grace and energy that was needful for the fulfilment of His truth. Under his care might they see the Church in these Provinces growing day by day to a greater conformity to the divine ideal than which they had had before them that day—catholic in the loving breadth of its embrace of all sorts and conditions of men, apostolic in its loyalty to primitive order and truth, large-hearted in its resolve to value unity above the interest of party and clique, wise in its determination, ever to prefer spiritual worship to any outward splendour at ceremonial, and above all full of earnest hungry zeal for the salvation of souls—the souls of the heathen around—among whom the Church stands for a witness and a light.

### THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 30.

The Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed to-day, and Mr. Norton cross-examined the witnesses who were called to swear that the pamphlet was published at "Connor's Record Press, Hyderabad." Fisher, Reader in the Residency Press, swore that the pamphlet was printed at the "Record Press," and that Mr. Mitra read the proofs. Mr. Connor told witness that a man, named Norton, had been offered a large sum of money by Mehdi Hassan to prove the publication of the pamphlet in Hyderabad. Witness was called before Mr. Hormusjee, solicitor, to state what he knew about the printing. He did not tell Mr. Hormusjee the truth, because he did not think the case would come into the Court, and because he was not on oath.

### THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET CASE.

#### EXAMINATION OF SIR ASMAN JAH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

THE Commission appointed by the Resident to examine the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, in the case of the prosecution by Mehdi Hassan against S. M. Mitra for defamation, sat at the Sifabad Palace, today, before Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, Magistrate of the Court of the Residency Bazaars. His Excellency was examined by Mr. Eardley Norton, counsel for the defence, and the following evidence was recorded:—

Sir Asman Jah said: I am aware that in 1889 an enquiry was instituted in consequence of a letter from Sir Mortimer Durand to me. I heard of the presentation of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan to her Majesty the Queen, either by telegram or letter, or I may have seen it in the newspapers. I did not communicate the fact of a congratulatory telegram being sent to Mehdi Hassan at the Foreign Office, and I do not know how Sir Mortimer Durand became aware of the fact. I cannot remember whether there was any unpleasantness between the Resident and Mehdi Hassan.

What steps did you take on the receipt of the letter from Sir Mortimer Durand?—I consulted with Mustaque Hussain before replying.

Mustaque was a great personal friend of Mehdi Hasan?—I consulted him and told him to make enquiries, and I expected Mustaque would have placed himself in communication with Mehdi Hassan.

Mehdi Hassan used at that time to see you frequently upon general matters. At that time he was Home Secretary?—Mehdi Hassan never mentioned anything to me about the Durand enquiry, and at that time I cannot remember that he spoke to me about his relations with his wife, and I did not speak about the matter. Mustaque, after concluding his enquiries came to me and told me something, but did not say he had spoken to Mehdi Hassan, and I did not ask whether he had placed himself in communication with him.

The letter in reply to Sir Mortimer Durand was drafted by Major Gough.

Mr. Norton quoted the following passage from the letter: "On one occasion the question of Mrs. Mehdi Hasan's precedence turned up."

Who was it claimed precedence for Mrs. Mehdi Hasan?—Probably Mehdi Hasan. I don't know; I was not Minister at the time.

What rank was given to her?—She comes high up in rank.

What rumours did you hear on Mehdi Hassan's return from England?—Mehdi Hassan came and spoke to me after his return from England and told me about the rumours about his wife, but I do not remember the details. The rumours attacked the status of his wife.

Did Ekbal Ali and Sujart Ali make statements to you?—Yes, but the statements cannot be found.

Has Mehdi Hassan ever mentioned the marriage contract to you?—In one of his petitions.

Verbally?—No.

Why, when you were asked to give a satisfactory answer to Sir Mortimer Durand, did you abstain from putting questions to Mehdi Hassan?—Sir Mortimer Durand asked for a confidential enquiry.

Did you consider that as the enquiry was confidential it prevented you from putting questions to the man whose character was in question?—Yes.

Do you know how Ekbal Ali and Sujart Ali were discovered?—I heard they knew all about the matter.

From whom?—Every body was aware that they knew all about Mehdi Hassan.

Did you ask Mustaque Hussain how he discovered these men?—No.

When they came before you did you put any question to them?—No.

Did you take steps to satisfy yourself they were speaking the truth?—I made no great endeavour.

Did you make any endeavour?—No particular endeavour.

I suppose you trusted Mehdi Hassan?—Yes.

Mr. Norton: Then he sold you.

Mr. Furidoonji has told us that he, as your Excellency's Private Secretary, drafted a reply before Major Gough which was not accepted. Why did you reject the suitable advice given you by Mr. Furidoonji?—Probably it was rejected, because I thought further enquiries should be made.

Was that on Mustaque Hussain's advice?—Yes, altogether.

In April you went out shooting and Mehdi Hassan went with you?—Yes. Before starting I gave certain instructions to Col. Ludlow.

Did you tell Mehdi Hassan that fact?—No.

During that time did Mehdi Hassan have frequent conversations with you about the pamphlet?—Mehdi Hassan told me several times that there was no truth whatever in the pamphlet, and that it was all lies.

Did you tell Mehdi Hassan that Col. Ludlow was making enquiries?—Very likely I did tell him; to the best of my belief I did.

Did Mehdi Hassan tell you he could give you conclusive proof of his marriage?—Yes.

Did he say what that proof was?—I don't remember the details.

Did he show you any proof?—No.

Did the police make enquiries?—Yes.

Is it not a fact that facts discreditable to Mehdi Hassan were coming out as the result of Col. Ludlow's enquiry?—I was not here at the time and did not get regular reports.

After your return on the 1st May did you not as Prime Minister of this State see the files?—No.

Mr. Norton: I think your Excellency must be mistaken.

Were you not aware that a man at Banda made a statement to the effect that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan had been a common woman?—I did not see it.

Were you not aware that statements had been made implicating Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's honour?—Yes, I used to hear about it from Mustaque Hussain, and I authorised him to take steps in the matter because I trusted him.

Do I understand you to say you handed over the enquiry entirely to Mustaque?—Yes.

Did you not expect as a man of the world that Mustaque would tell Mehdi Hassan of the enquiry?—Yes. I expected he would, I believed he would. I was aware of the relations between Mehdi Hassan and Mustaque.

Mr Furidoonji wrote in your Excellency's name on the 5th May, 1892: "My dear Gough, his Excellency has seen the police file;" is that a correct statement?—No.

Did you not regret that the enquiry had exceeded certain limits?—Yes.

Was that regret in consequence of what you had been told by Mustaque?—Yes. I trusted Mustaque so thoroughly that his seeing the file was equivalent to my doing so.

Your letter censured Colonel Ludlow?—Yes, because he went a little beyond his instructions, and he was censured for it.

Were the enquiries in the interests of Mehdi Hassan or the Government?—The Government.

As a Government were you anxious to get at the truth of the pamphlet?—Yes.

If the statements in the pamphlet were true would you have thought him a fit person to have been retained in the administration?—Never.

Why, if that was your opinion did you stop the enquiry, when facts and rumours as to Mehdi Hassan's character were coming out?—Because in my opinion it was more a subject for a magisterial enquiry than anything else

Before you go to a magistrate you must collect facts?—Col. Ludlow was not to do anything beyond what I have said.

If you were anxious to get the truth, why did you stop it from coming out?—I have already told you it was more of a magisterial enquiry. This was all done under Mustaque Hussain's instructions.

Did you place Government funds at the disposal of Mehdi Hassan for the purpose of the enquiry, or did Mustaque?—Yes, a sum of Rs. 1,000.

Why did the Government, as a Government take up the enquiry and pay money instead of allowing Mehdi Hassan to clear himself?—In consideration of his being a high official of the Government. I thought it was necessary to give him some legitimate assistance.

Was that also under Mustaque's advice?—The Vicar-ul-Oomrah was acting for me at that time. I came back after three weeks, and it was all done in my absence.

The Commission then adjourned.

## SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 13.

THE FROST FRIEND AND THE FROST FIEND.

GEOLOGISTS tell us that England, millions of years ago, passed through a glacial period. As I am not a geologist, I am neither prepared to confirm nor confute this assertion. They say that history repeats itself, and of a truth we have recently passed through another ice-age; all too brief for some, and much too long for others. Jack Frost saw the old year out and the new year in. The frost-friend or the frost-fiend, whichever you prefer, has been with us a considerable time, and if we English have our weather by sample it must be confessed that the sample has been perilously near to being a large order. The frost-friend brought joy to the skater and the plumber. Skaters have relished the pleasures of the frost—18 and 20 degrees of it—outside, and the plumbers have realised profits from the frost inside. 'Tis all very well for young Hopeful to sling a pair of Acme skates over his shoulder, and bound away to the carnival on the ice, while poor old Paterfamilias finds all his pipes frozen and out of order. Maybe the water-supply is cut off, and the domestic hearth invaded by the plumber, who promptly puts the kitchen fire out for fear of a boiler explosion, turns the water off altogether, pulls down several walls and ceilings, and then leaves you—until the thaw sets in; leaves you to your own reflections upon a fine old English winter. In a few hours young Hopeful returns with a ruddy rubicund face, after some rare skating, and says: "Ain't it jolly? I do hope the frost will last." There are two sides to every picture. The black cloud has its silver lining. Skating and sport on the ice is the silver lining of a severe winter when the common conveniences of home life are cut off, when the pale, pinched faces of the poor tell their sorrowful winter's tale, when barely clad humanity shivers in the biting blast, and when many fall victims to the icy breath of King Death. But I digress. It is not of the sorrows of the winter season, but of some of its sports, its joys, its silver lining that I wish to write.

THE ORIGIN OF SKATING.

Skating is the most popular and pleasurable form of sport on the ice. In January, 1821, when Lord Byron was living in Italy, he wrote in his journal or diary: 'Fine, clear, frosty day—that is to say, an Italian frost, for their winters hardly get beyond snow, for which reason nobody knows how to skate (or skait)—a Dutch and English accomplishment." This is probably true, for there is little doubt that skating was introduced into England from the Low Countries. Skating is not by any means a recent pastime, and it is very probable that in this peculiar kind of locomotion on the ice necessity was the mother of invention. Good old Joseph Strutt, in his "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," says that he "cannot by any means ascertain at what time skating made its first appearance in England, but we find some traces of such an exercise in the thirteenth century, at which period, according to Fitzstephen, it was customary in the winter, when the ice would bear them, for the young citizens of London to fasten the leg-bones of animals under the soles of their feet by tyeing them round their ankles, and then taking a pole shod with iron into their hands, they pushed themselves forward by striking it against the ice and moved with celerity equal," says the author, "to a bird flying through the air, or an arrow from a cross-bow; but some allowance must, I presume, be made for the poetical figure." From this it is very easy to see how skating has developed. Metal has been substituted for bone, and the alpenstocks, which must have cut the ice to pieces, have been dispensed with. The ingenuity of man has gradually perfected skates until we know them in their present form and completeness.

DUELLING ON THE ICE.

But those who thus adopted bone-shakers in the days of old did not find sufficient fun and excitement in flying over the ice like birds. This was quite too utterly tame for those stirring times. Thus we are told that occasionally two men, with their feet shod with bones, and their poles shod with iron, agreed to start opposite to one another at a great distance. They of course met, elevated their poles, attacked and struck each other. The result was that one or both of them fell, and, the ancient recorder adds, "not without some bodily hurt; and, even after their fall," they are carried a great distance from each other by the rapidity of the motion, and whatever part of the head comes upon the ice it is sure to be laid bare." This duelling on the ice seems to have fallen into desuetude, but I cordially recommend it to those high-spirited youths who think football a gentle pastime, and to those other people called the spectators, who revel in other folks making fools of themselves.

THE POETRY OF MOTION.

Since the era of Fitzstephen, skating has lost its brutal adjuncts. Nowadays ladies are most accomplished and graceful skaters. Someone has said that dancing is the poetry of motion. It's a free country, and I give the honour to skating, for, in my opinion, there are few more exquisite pleasures than to watch a polished and finished skater. See how gracefully he glides along a sinuous course with a minimum of obtrusive effort and a maximum of envied ease. See how adroitly, how elegantly he preserves a perfect pose, and an equilibrium which never disturbs his centre of gravity either physically or facially. Even those acrobats of the ice who twist and turn about, in and out, on the outside edge of their skates, figuring the Dutch rolls, cutting grape vines and the like, really display the beauties of balancing to perfection. The High Church curate, who passes the day on the ice cutting Maltese crosses, never looks so attractive as when engaged in this congenial pastime. And then how absolutely divine are the ladies on the ice. Their companionship or partnership is most agreeable. There is ample opportunity for such alliances. I read only the other day of a figure being executed at Wimbledon in which no fewer than 22 skaters took part. And how charming it is to meander hand in hand with a lovely symphony in a grey velvet robe, with grey fur trimming—the skating costume which a Parisian lady recently adopted. There is no denying the pleasures of skating, both from a social, a recreative, and even an æsthetic point of view. What the average Englishman has yet to learn is how to dress when he goes a-skating. Why should decorous denizens of the city go on the ice in tall hats and black frock coats. One might as well go to a funeral in a shooting suit or hunting jacket. It would be just as sensible. To enjoy skating don knickerbockers, wear a short jacket, and a close fitting cap. A friend of mine, who has unfortunately to wear a wig, went skating the other week. He had not been long on the treacherous surface ere he turned a complete somersault, and his first consideration was his wig. His hands flew to his head to preserve his wig in the place where the hair ought to grow. That was his great trouble. He had a perfect horror of any one discovering his cranium absolutely bare of hirsute adornment. Why didn't he leave his wig at home and have a skull cap with another hat over that. Many Englishmen would skate better if they attended to details such as these. They may seem unworthy, they may appear farcical, but they are important to one's peace of mind on the ice.

FIGURE SKATING.

I have been asked to make a few remarks on figure skating. I have much pleasure in complying with the request, although I wish to say that nothing theoretical can substitute practical illustration from a good coach, and even his teaching must be supplemented by frequent practice. Still proficiency on the outside edge is the secret of success in figure skating. It is the open sesame to the art and science of all ornamental work. The outside edge does not need strength or violence. Much more is done by knack. A slim young lady in her teens can configurate on the ice just as well, and may be more gracefully, than a well-trained athlete. Motion should be imparted not by the muscles but by the pose of the body. Force is derived from a continual and imperceptible righting of destroyed equilibrium. Another very important point to remember is that the figure skater must, in all opposition to the teaching of the drill sergeant and dancing master, perform in a pigeon-toed fashion. All curves have to be made outward and not inward. If then the studious skater will not seek to obtain motive power from his muscles, if he will not turn his feet out at an angle of 45 degrees, and if he will never be so foolish as to lean backwards, he may trust himself to speedily acquire the art of using and controlling the outside edge with perfect tranquility.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SKATERS: A CONTRAST.

In figure skating the English are not much, if anything, behind the best artists of any country, but as speed skaters we cannot compare well with the Norwegians and the Americans. The reason is obvious. In Holland, Norway, Russia, Canada, and America, skating is practically a national sport. The people there are sure of some skating, but we in England are never sure of anything except rain. On Saturday evening, the 7th instant, the *Pall Mall Gazette* published an interview with James Smart, of the celebrated skating family, which it described as being better known as "Fish" Smart. This is a mistake, for "Fish" Smart is George Smart, his elder brother. James Smart, the ex-champion, took the laurels from his brother "Fish" down in the Fens five or six years ago. In this interview James Smart refers to Harold Hagen, a Norwegian, who he considers the finest skater in the world. He says:—"I don't honestly think I could beat him at any distance. He has nine months in the year in which to train, whereas I have an average of about three weeks. If I could have nine months' practice and Hagen three weeks, I would skate him any distance that he likes. Herein is the crux of the whole matter. Englishmen have no opportunity, and hence are never likely to be able to take up the gauntlets thrown down by men like Donoghue, Hagen, or Norseng. Still, James Smart is a very fine skater. He has won the Amsterdam "colours," and has held his own against the best men in the world, excepting Hagen. On Saturday, he skated a match over one mile and a-half against George See, the English professional champion, and beat him easily. James Smart did not compete in the championships recently decided, as he has a grievance with the National Skating Association, which is all the more remarkable as Mr. C. G. Tebbutt, writing in the *Field* some few seasons ago, said:—"James Smart is a grand skater, a careful and thrifty man; he is worthy of all he wins and of being England's representative." And before I bid farewell to skating let me once more call my readers' attention to my theory of heredity in this branch of sport. W. ("Turkey") Smart, a good skater, is the uncle of George ("Fish") Smart and James Smart, the two ex-champions, while the last named says that he has one or two sons who are "showing," well. The Sees are likewise a skating family. The same may be said of the Donoghues. Tim Donoghue (senr.), the oarmaker of Newburg-on-the-Hudson, was the father of Joe Donoghue and Tim Donoghue (junr.), and both Sire and sons are most accomplished skaters, as everyone knows. Someday I will develop this theory of heredity. There are many other ice sports which are nice sports, but of curling, ice sailing, and such kindred topics as tobogganing and sleighing, I must for the nonce remain silent.

TWO BIG FOOTBALL MATCHES.

Two really great football matches were decided on Saturday. First of all, there was the encounter between England and Wales under Rubby Union rules at Cardiff—a fixture which was decided in spite of the frost, for hundreds of perforated buckets containing burning coals had been placed on the enclosure fit for play. I say fortunately, because some 16,000 people watched the game, and these and twice as many more would have been sadly disappointed had there been no play. There was play—most exciting play—for gallant little Wales, for the second time in their history, won the match by a single point, and that despite the fact that they were seven points behind at half-time. The Welshmen stayed better than the Englishmen, and won the contest through a splendidly-secured penalty goal. The final scores were—Wales, 2 goals (1 penalty), 2 tries, 12 points; England, 1 goal, 3 tries, 11 points. Considering the few clubs that Wales can select her team from, and the much greater opportunities which England possess, the victory of the former is remarkable. At the same time why is Newport (Monmouth) in Wales for football purposes? The other really great match was under Association rules between Sunderland and Preston North End. It was under the auspices of the League, and virtually decided the championship. Sunderland won a very hard match by two goals to one, and as they are now two points ahead of Preston, and have played one match less, Mr. Tom Watson, the Sunderland secretary, may rest content. When Sunderland worked their way to the top of the League table just before Christmas, one of their most prominent supporters declared that they would never depart from that point of honour until the campaign closed. Indeed, this enthusiast bet another keen judge of the game a new hat that the Wearsiders would be defeated no more Pride cometh before a fall. On the morning of Boxing Day Wolverhampton Wanderers won that new hat for the keen judge, but Sunderland have now taken such a lead that they cannot well be repassed if they play at all consistently.

## ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE following competitions have been played since our last report:—

FORTY-TWO MEDAL HANDICAP (4TH COMPETITION.)

Eighteen players took part in this contest, and two of them, Messrs. M. C. Turner and C. E. Nixon, tied for first place with the excellent nett score of 40, closely followed by a scratch score of 40, and two nett scores of 42 each. The following are the detailed scores:—

| | Score. | Hndcp. | Nett score. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. M. C. Turner | 44 | 4 | 40 | Tie. |
| Mr. C. E. Nixon | 42 | 2 | 40 | |
| Dr. D. MacDonald | 41 | Scratch. | 41 | |
| Mr. L. J. Robertson | 44 | 2 | 42 | |
| Mr. W. Milne | 47 | 5 | 42 | |
| Mr. W. G. Page | 44 | Scratch. | 44 | |
| Mr. J. Maclean | 49 | 4 | 45 | |
| Mr. J. Anderson | 52 | 7 | 45 | |
| Capt. Scott Gray | 52 | 7 | 45 | |
| Mr. G. McLaren | 47 | 1 | 46 | |
| Dr. G. E. Fooks | 47 | Scratch. | 47 | |
| Mr. T. D. MacKenzie | 49 | 2 | 47 | |
| Mr. W. H. Reid | 49 | 2 | 47 | |
| Mr. D. Carmichael | 52 | 3 | 47 | |

On being played the tie was won by Mr. Turner with a score of 49—4=45 against Mr. Nixon's 49—2=47.

## CALCUTTA MEDAL HANDICAP.

FOR this competition twenty-two players entered. The scratch men came out well, the first and second places being taken by them. Mr. Page was first with 41 and Mr. W. Sprott, a very promising young player, who has recently come to Bombay, second with 43, and then come no less than five with a score of 44. The following are the detailed scores:—

| | Score. | Hndap. | Net Score. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. W. G. Page | 41 | Scratch | 41 | Winner. |
| Mr. W. Sprott | 43 | do. | 43 | |
| Dr. D. MacDonald | 44 | do. | 44 | |
| Capt. S. C. Smith | 47 | 3 | 44 | |
| Mr. M. C. Turner | 48 | 4 | 44 | |
| Mr. J. Maclean | 49 | 5 | 44 | |
| Capt. Scott Gray | 51 | 7 | 44 | |
| Dr. G. E. Fooks | 45 | scratch | 45 | |
| Mr. C. E. Nixon | 47 | 2 | 45 | |
| Mr. L. J. Robertson | 48 | 2 | 46 | |
| Mr. G. McLaren | 47 | 1 | 46 | |
| Mr. D. Carmichael | 49 | 3 | 46 | |
| Mr. W. Milne | 51 | 5 | 46 | |
| Mr. J. M. Anderson | 53 | 7 | 46 | |
| Mr. W. H. Reid | 49 | 2 | 47 | |
| Mr. J. S. Burn | 48 | scratch | 48 | |
| Mr. T. D. Mackenzie | 51 | 3 | 48 | |
| Capt. Stanley-Smith | 52 | 3 | 49 | |
| Capt. E. Cuffe-y | 57 | 7 | 50 | |
| Capt. C. F. Levick | 57 | 7 | 50 | |

An interesting exhibit at Chicago will deal with various approved methods of ice-making and cold storage. A very fine building, five storeys high, will be devoted to showing these processes. About eighty tons of ice will be manufactured daily by three different methods—the plate system, from filtered water; the can system, from condensed steam filtered and purified; and the can method, from water that has been de-aerated. A section from one of the enormous Californian redwood trees has arrived in the grounds, having been conveyed across the Continent on eleven freight cars. It measures thirty feet long, and is twenty-three in diameter. It is hollowed out, and when placed on end, divided into two storeys and lighted, will form a rustic house sufficiently large to accommodate a family.

### THE VISIT OF THE ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA TO HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

THE second day of his Imperial and Royal Highness' visit to Hyderabad must have been as deeply interesting and eventful as the first. The weather here, at the present time, is perfection, and sightseeing is done under the most favourable circumstances. At seven, this morning, the Archduke and suite left Bushir Baugh, and drove to the Secunderabad parade-ground, in order to witness a review of the Secunderabad and Bolarum garrisons. Over five thousand troops of all arms were on parade, under Colonel H. S. Elton, 16th Madras Infantry, whilst the Brigadiers were: Colonel W. B. Warner, 1st Madras Lancers, Commanding the Cavalry; Major J. Leach, R.H.A., Commanding the Artillery; Colonel B. N. Auley, 2nd Welsh Regiment, Commanding First Division of the Infantry; Colonel J. O. Goldie, 20th Madras Infantry, Commanding Second Division of Infantry; and Lieutenant J. A. S. Tulloch, R.E., Commanding the Sappers and Miners. The troops were made up as follows:—M Battery R. H. A., 88; 21st Hussars, 442; 1st Madras Lancers, 410; 4th Lancers. H. C., 347; 33rd Field Battery, R. A., 101; 49th Field Battery, R A., 96; No. 2 Field Battery, H. C., 74; 13th Company, W. D. R. A. (Elephant Battery) 76; 2nd Suffolk Regiment, 840; 15th Regiment M. I., 588; 2nd Regiment, H. C., 515; 2nd Welsh Regiment, 512; 16th Regiment, M. I., 511; 20th Regiment, M. I., 329; No. 2 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 147.

The Archduke, accompanied by the Resident, and subsequently by H. H. the Nizam, rode on to the parade-ground, at 7-30, and was received with a royal salute of twenty-one guns, fired by the R. H. A. Battery. Having ridden down the line, and inspected the troops the party took up its position at the saluting base and witnessed the manœuvres of the troops, which consisted of the usual programme of marching pasts observed on such occasions. Although the number of troops on parade could not have impressed his Imperial Highness with any sense of astonishment, except that they were so few, yet the fine soldierly bearing, and physique of both British and Native troops, and the accuracy and precision with which they were handled by the officers, could not fail to impress the distinguished visitor with the fact that they were a fine and highly trained body of men. The Infantry Brigades marched-past almost faultlessly, whilst the cavalry made a dashing and magnificent display going past at the gallop, the pace at which the R. H. A. went by being particularly noticeable. There was one feature of the review which greatly interested the Archduke and the Officers of his suite, and that was the heavy guns drawn by elephants and the ammunition train brought up by bullocks. His Imperial Highness critically examined the battery, and sought for information as to the manner in which it worked. At the termination of the review the battery displayed its mobile power, and, the rapidity with which it could be brought into action. The display was carried out with commendable smartness and the heavy pieces of ordnance were placed in position, and ready for firing in a remarkably short space of time and demonstrated to some extent their great utility. The troops having advanced in body and given a royal salute, during which the massed bands performed the Austrian National Anthem, his Imperial Highness advanced and addressed the field officers in cordial terms, complimenting them on commanding such a fine body of men. The Archduke and H. H. the Nizam then left the parade-ground and proceeded to the photographic studio of Mr. Lalla Deen Dayal, Secunderabad, and favoured that artist with a sitting.

In the afternoon the Archduke and suite took lunch at the Residency with Mr. Chichele Trevor Plowden, and later drove to Golconda Fort, to examine that magniccent and colossal ruin. The party was received by H. H. the Nizam, and they climbed to the Balar Hisar, from whence a fine view of the surrounding country was obtained.

In the evening the Archduke was the guest of Sir Asman Jah, the Minister, when H. H. the Nizam and the Resident were also guests. There was a regal repast provided, and covers were laid for 250 persons.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

His Imperial and Royal Highness must indeed have carried pleasant recollections away of his visit to Hyderabad, for he has not been allowed to rest one moment, and enough sight-seeing and surprises have been crowded into three days to provide a good programme for a fortnight. His Highness the Nizam has been indefatigable during the visit, and has turned up at every event on the programme, notwithstanding distance or time. The first item to-day was a cheeta hunt and black back shooting on the Nizam's preserves at Sirinagar. The Archduke and party turned out at an early hour, and were on the plain shortly after sunrise. A couple of splendid cheetas were taken to the spot on bullock-carts, and it was not long before they were greeted with a sight of game. The animal were freed, and having sighted their victims, soon brought down a couple of fine black buck. Of course the odds in the sport are all in favour of the cheeta, and it is seldom the unfortunate buck gets a ghost of a chance for life, but the spectacle is a novel one, and showed to what extent the cheeta can be trained without destroying its natural instincts. To some persons, however, the recapturing of the cheeta after, as occasionally happens, an unsuccessful run provides the best sports. The animal is then not so tractable, and shows no anxiety to get back to his chain. The keeper goes after him, and has as merry a piece of hunting as one could wish. The keeper is wily so is the cheeta, and the performance opens by the keeper, uttering blandishments to the cheeta and all his family, such as "Come here, most noble creature, mighty hunter, you of the most shapely form; your father was a warrior, and you are his son, &c." The keeper is allowed to get within a few yards of the animal, which then trots playfully off and retires to some *tope*, and generally spends a pleasant day free and unfettered. After the hunt the Archduke and party commenced with the rifle and within a couple of hours eighteen buck fell, eight being bagged by his Imperial Highness.

The party had breakfast at the magnificent residency of his Excellency the Minister at Sirinagar, where they remained until three in the afternoon. The Archduke and party were then driven in a char-a-banc and six greys to Mulkapett to witness some capital sport. An exhibition of tent-pegging was given in which Major Afsur Jung, Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Captain A. B. Shute, R. A., Colonel West, and others took part, there was also an obstacle race on horse-back, wrestling on ponies, an elephant race, a camel race, and shooting. The last event created the keenest competition, in which both his Highness the Nizam and the Archduke took part. Rajah Murli-Manohur, Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Captain Arbuthnot, A.-D.-C., Major Afsur Jung, Nawab Nadir Jung, and Captain Mumtaz Ali also competed in shooting at a swinging bottle at a distance of fifteen yards. There were six shots each, and the Archduke and the Nizam were foremost, breaking five bottles each. They shot off for the first prize and both his Imperial Highness and the Nizam broke four bottles, when the Royal visitor by chance missed a bottle and his Highness the Nizam again succeeding in his shot, carried off the first prize amidst the greatest excitement. The competition was a keen one, and proved both illustrious gentlemen to be crack shots.

The final event in the programme of the visit was the dinner given to his Imperial Highness and suite, by the Officers of the 21st Hussars, at Trimulgherry. There were about sixty gentlemen guests, including the Nizam, the Resident, and Sir Asman Jah. Undoubtedly the entertainment at the Hussars Mess was one of the brightest and merriest events of the visit. Although the Archduke Ferdinand was only in the station three days, yet all who have come in contact with him and the officers of his suite, were charmed with their affability and cordiality of manner, and when the Archduke departed from Secunderabad for Gwalior at one o'clock, on Friday morning, he left with the heartiest wishes of all for his safe and prosperous journey.

PRIVATE Advices from Persia inform the Calcutta paper that the political situation in that country is by no means so satisfactory as it might be. New and unexpected developments may be looked for. In particular, there are symptoms that the Sublime Porte contemplates action, diplomatic or other, with a view to profiting by the Shah's embarassments.

### THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. J. L. Symons, the chairman, presided. There were also present:—Messrs. F. A. Reddie, L. R. W. Forrest, and H. E. E. Procter. (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.); A. F. Beaufort (Lyon & Co.); G. C. Scaramanga (Messrs. Ralli Brothers); S. D. Sassoon, (Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.); R. S. Campbell and J. F. Graham (W. & A. Graham & Co.); R. H. Macaulay, and W. R. Macdonnel, (Wallace & Co. and the Bombay Co., Limited); M. C. Turner, (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.); Vernon Bayley (Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley); Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C. I.E. (B. B. & C. I. Railway); W. Thacker and D. Morris (P. Sanquet & Co.); J. Janni (Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.); J. C. Nicholson (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation); J. Black (Latham, Abercrombie & Co.); J. Fairclough (Finlay, Muir & Co.); G. Cotton, (Greaves, Cotton & Co.); D. H. Glade, (Glade & Co.); L. Aeppli (Volkart Brothers); M. Ostermayer (M. Ostermayer & Co.); P. B. Savile (Sir Charles, Forbes & Co.); F. W. Shaw, (Fleming, Shaw & Co.) Vishnucandas Atmaram, (Narandas, Rajaram & Co.); F. C. Macrae, (Ritchie, Steuart & Co.); J. Renault, (Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris); John Fachiri, J. Stiven and J. B. Lee (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China); H. W. Uloth, (P. & O. Co.); and H. Chalmers (National Bank of India).

After intimating to the meeting that the firm of Messrs. H. J. Rustomjee and Co. had, on the motion of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., seconded by the National Bank of India, been elected members of the Chamber, the Chairman proceeded to make his usual annual statement in proposing the resolution for the adoption of the report and the passing of the accounts. He said: As usual, I propose making a few remarks regarding the business that has come before your committee during the past year. I have always thought the chairman's task of making a speech on this occasion rather a difficult one, the "wind having been taken out of his sails," so to speak, by the report already before the members of the Chamber. Mr. Marshall, our Secretary, is again well up to time with the report, which deals, I think, fully with all the different matters in question. Railway

ed the conflict in the trade with China to her having a silver standard, while the expansion with Japan was due to her gold one! But what are the facts? China has a silver standard, and Japan, according to her currency laws, a gold one, but it is a standard only in name, for the trade with this country is worked on a silver, not a gold, basis. If we examine the latest volume of the Trade and Navigation returns, we find a small falling back in the trade with Hongkong, but an increase with that of the Treaty Ports, a net result showing better chance in the past five years in our imports from, and exports to, the Celestial Empire. Turning to Japan, the trade with which has so far been virtually confined to Bombay, an increase in five years has to be noted of 80 per cent., entirely due to the large shipments of cotton, a trade which began but four years ago, and rose last year to over one hundred lakhs, while the demand for Indian yarns fell from ninety-eight to twenty-five and a-half lakhs, but in the current year both show a considerable increase. It is a remarkable fact that in the past calendar year India exported to Japan over 122,000 bales of cotton; 103,000 from Bombay; while to Great Britain only 127,000 bales went. China took 26,000, and the Continent of Europe more than a million bales or over 74 per cent., of the total exports from India. Our best thanks, gentlemen, are due to the Local and Supreme Governments for the great improvement which has taken place in the crop reports and forecasts, which are gradually being made out in an intelligible and useful form. The Bombay returns, originated by Mr. Ozanne, when Director of Agriculture, are still far in advance of others, and it is to be hoped that Sir Edward Buck will be induced to give instructions that the Bombay ones be more generally followed. If the rail-borne trade returns were made up in *cwts* instead of *maunds*, they would be far more useful than at present. The suggestion has been adopted locally by Mr. Cappel in his monthly statement, and I think it will are long be accepted universally. A meed of praise is, I also think, due by us to Mr. Hutchinson, the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, for the promptness exhibited in the issue of the daily weather report and chart, and the readiness always shown to enlarge and improve them when suggestions have been made to him. Thus we should be in possession by 1-30 p.m., daily of tabulated information, accompanied by an admirable and graphic chart of the weather at 8 a.m. the same day, at close on fifty stations from Colombo in the South, to Delhi in the North, and Allahabad in the East, is a testimony of the energy Mr. Hutchinson has displayed in meeting our wants. The bi-weekly crop reports, formerly worked by the Chamber, have also his attention. I will not detain you further by touching on many other important and interesting topics mentioned in the report, and several of which have been commented upon by you, Sir, but will conclude by seconding its adoption.

Mr. L. R. Forrest rose to support the resolution, and was glad to find from the report that the committee had been urging upon Government the construction of the Godhra-Ratlam Railway, a work which was of the utmost importance, not merely in the interests of trade, but also in that of military transport. He could not, however, account for the almost sympathetic manner in which the committee condoned the general conduct of Government in not undertaking any fresh enterprises. During the last three years Government had not undertaken any public works, although it was easy for them to raise money at any time for a work that would have paid a dividend of 3½ per cent. It would have been easy for them to issue a loan of over five crores of rupees. He thought that the people of India should be encouraged to invest their money in public securities, especially when these securities were to be devoted to the best interests of the country. He thought Government had lost a great opportunity in not raising a loan for the construction of railways and they quite deserved all the adverse criticism they had been subjected to for their inaction. He saw no mention in the report of the feeder lines of Guzerat, but he believed that through the energy and assistance of the B. B. and C. I. Railway the estimates for this work, which would pay a dividend of 6 per cent., were ready. He saw that at page 53 of his report an acknowledgment was made of the great service of Colonel Merewether, the late Chairman of the Port Trust, and he would ask them to endorse that tribute by their applause. (Applause.) It had been stated that the Bombay Municipality had been very fortunate in the officers who were from time to time appointed Municipal Commissioners; the Port Trust was no less fortunate in the selection of its Chairmen. They must all admit that although they did not always agree with Colonel Merewether, especially in the delay of the construction of the Frere Road Bridge and in the arrangements for landing passengers, that he always worked in the interests of the city; and in the cases he referred to his action was due to reluctance to spend money on a work, which it did not seem to him would give an adequate return. The Port Trust was one of the best-worked departments in the world, and the excellent warehousing arrangements in the docks had recently drawn a testimonial from a Judge of the Bombay High Court. He could assure his shipping friends at home that if a Port Trust official stated that certain cargo had been shipped in one of the docks, they might be sure it was put in the vessel before leaving Bombay. They were fortunate in having Mr. Hughes to succeed Colonel Merewether. He had entered on his work heart and soul and was responsible for the construction of the new Ballard Pier, which would cost three lakhs of rupees. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. M. C. Turner then proposed that the best thanks of the Chamber should be accorded to the outgoing committee. The report before them proved that the retiring committee had discharged their important duties in a very satisfactory manner, and that every subject of commercial interest had received their attention. With regard to the question of railway extension he thought that it was rather satirical to ask Government in their present financial difficulties to undertake new works. They had a deficit in their budget this year, and this deficit might become a very serious one in another year. He had heard the suggestion of raising a loan, but he could not think that it was wise economy to borrow money when it was found that they could not make ends meet. It surprised him to find that those who were so keen to have the present currency remain as it was making this suggestion.

Mr. Cotton seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. H. W. Uloth then proposed and Mr. S. D. Sassoon seconded, that the following gentlemen be appointed as the committee for the ensuing year:—Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. S. Bisset, Messrs. A. F. Beaufort, G. C. Sparamanga, F. C. Macrae, J. Janni, W. Thacker, and J. Stiven. The resolution was adopted.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Forrest, Mr. Clement Poole was elected auditor to the Chamber.

Mr. A. F. Beaufort then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried with applause.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

**Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th Jan., 1893.**

**(Difference in longitude allowed for)**

| Via. | Latest Date. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 28 | 6 | 40 p.m. | 31 | 30 |
| Teheran | 30 | 2 | 42 p.m. | .. | 21 |
| Suez | 30 | 2 | 35 p.m. | ... | 19 |

**Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 30th Jan., 1893.**

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | .. | 35 | .. | 3 |
| " Karrachee | .. | 9 | ... | 1 |
| " Madras | 1 | 18 | ... | 1 |

SIR LOWTHIAN BELL calculates that not less than seven millions of tons of coal are used every year in the gas works of the United Kingdom. If all this amount were made to yield its ammonia more than sixty thousand tons of the sulphate—so valuable as a stimulant of vegetable life—would be produced worth at less than half its former price, about 600,000l. a year. To this sum has to be added the value of the tar. Besides this some fifteen million tons of coal are annually coked for the use of our iron works in ovens where the gas is burnt under conditions which preclude the possibility of any tar or ammonia being rendered available. Sir Lowthian Bell's firm were early adventurers in the field for avoiding this terrible waste in this country; but unfortunately coke made by the system they introduced was found less suitable for blast furnace work than that obtained by direct application of heat to the surface of the coal, and the plan, to their disappointment and regret, was abandoned. Thus until some ingenious person shall arise to show us how to dispense with these wasteful processes, we incur an annual loss of sulphate of ammonia which is reckoned to be worth considerably more than a million sterling.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Sores in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

## BHATTIAS AND THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest, somewhat mixed with pain, the different communications published in your columns from the pens of "A Well-Wisher," Mr. "Soonderdas Narandas," and "Another Bhattia Sympathiser." The former two refer to my communications. One of them seems to laugh at it, and the other tries with all his failing strength to refute it. I would rather wish that they at once take measures to guage the opinion of the Sethias and the preceptors instead of carrying on correspondence in the papers till perhaps it will be too late for them to start for America. They will then see whether they are able to carry the palm. It is no use saying that because one is a resident of Bombay at present, and therefore his *ipse dictum* is entitled to a greater weight. If a risidence in Bombay is necessary to entitle one to give a decided opinion on a caste question, which it is not, I can lay an unquestionable claim to that too. The rules of the Bhattia community are the same everywhere, and I repeat that they cannot be strictly observed on the Continents of Europe and America. At present the matter is only to be discussed from a religious point of view. The advantages of travelling are secondary things and beside the question. The jumbling up of both by my friends cannot deteriorate the indubitable supremacy of religion. Let those who differ from me consult wiser and more experienced heads rather than be smarting under an ardent desire to globe-trot. Experience will teach them the truth of my words. Let them for the present enjoy a hearty laugh over what I say. I once more ask them to consult the Sethias and the preceptors, and to know that what in their infatuated thirst for travelling they want to do is simply forbidden by their religious precepts, and is, therefore, calculated to prove detrimental to their future interests.

Mr. Narandas has not freely understood me. What I clearly meant and mean was that going to Europe and America will induce habits of luxuriousness, and not that he or others were going to enjoy luxury. Will he kiudly read again my former letter and see its meaning before rushing to the press for expressing his crude views? I ask him to be cool and ponder over my opinion which I tell him and others who are at one with him is a representative one. If these would-be globe-trotters are wise, let them without delay sign a requisition and call a meeting of the Sethias, &c., who, I am sure, will ultimately decide against my reformed caste brothers and make them reform their ideas.—Yours, &c.,

Palanpur, Jan. 26. BHATTIA DEV.

## THE DHOBIE MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe the Dhobie is again committing his depredations with Sahibs' linen, on his old washing ground on the rocks, Nepean Sea Face. This should surely be stopped before we have the air polluted with the far from sweet odours, which waft their way all over Malabar Hill.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 30. SALUBRIOUS.

## MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE E. H. LASCELLES, 7th Hussars' is about to retire from the Service.

COLONEL F. SPRING, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, has proceeded on inspection duty to Karachi.

ALL Officers of the Army Medical Staff, arriving in India for duty, will receive posting orders from the General Officer Commanding at the port of disembarkation.

THE appointment of Judge-Advocate-General in India has, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, been added to the list of those carrying the rank of substantive Colonel in the Army.

THE No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, Tweetenyo, will shortly exchange quarters with the No. 13 Company, Southern Division, Rangoon. The movements will be carried out by rail and river.

IT has been notified that no allowance will be made by Government for the collection of Mark IV., (paper) blank cartridge cases manufactured in an arsenal or factory, and supplied by the Ordnance Department. These should not be returned to the Ordnance Department, but should be destroyed by burning.

APPLICATIONS from officers of the Army Medical Staff, for permission to effect an exchange on the Indian roster, are to be forwarded to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India; and applications for permission to retire from the servi e will be forwarded through the same channel to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief for disposal.

AN officer of the regular Army of Volunteers who shall, subsequently to the 1st April 1880, have received, when in the execution of military duty, otherwise than in action, an injury reported by a medical board as severe and permanent, although neither equivalent nor nearly equivalent to the loss of a limb, may be allowed a gratuity of from three to twelve months' pay of the appointment held by him at the date of his wound.

THE five years' limit of tenure of the administrative appointments of the medical service will reckon from the date from which an officer is permanently appointed; but should he be officiating at the time, on the full consolidated salary of the appointment, and should he be confirmed in it without reverting to his substantive appointment and rank, the five years' limit will reckon from the date on which he commenced to draw the full consolidated salary.

WHEN a Surgeon-Colonel is appointed to officiate as a Surgeon-Major-General, or a Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel to officiate in the administrative medical grades of the medical service, he will receive the temporary rank of Surgeon-Major-General or Surgeon-Colonel as the case may be; and any time an officer may have officiated in the administrative grades of the medical service, on full consolidated salary, should he be confirmed without reverting to his substantive rank, shall reckon as qualifying service for additional pension.

THE tour of Indian Service to be five years; that being the period laid down for those serving in the colonies. In making the first appointments care will be taken to, as far as possible, send out officers who have already had some experience of the duties at home or abroad, and those sent out will in due time be replaced, in due course, by officers coming up on the roster for service abroad. Being Commissioned officers the Inspectors will be amenable to military discipline, and being on the strength of the Royal Artillery, it will be possible to replace them at comparatively short notice in the event of their being obliged to go home on account of ill health. The War Office will be reimbursed by India the cost of training the officers nominated for service in India.

THE question of skilled supervision for the new types of guns and mountings which have been sent to India, having been raised by the Government of India, and submitted to the India Office for decision, the Secretary of State inquired of the War Office what the procedure was at Home Stations in regard to the inspections of big gun machinery, and the rate of pay allowed. It was ascertained that there were sixteen Inspectors of Machinery in the service of the War Office, who were commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery, called Quarter-Masters, and as Lord Roberts lays stress on Inpectors being amenable to military law, inquiries were made as to the rates of pay and allowances that would be considered necessary to induce officers of that class to come forward for service in India, as it was considered inexpedient to form a separate and local corps in India for the service in question, as the Government of India had not the power to do so.

ON further consideration it was decided that as only five Inspectors of Machinery would be required for India, there would be no difficulty in augmenting the number of Inspectors at home to 21, and in detailing men of that class for a tour of duty in India for a period of five years. And to raise their position it was decided to remove the Inspectors from the class of Quarter Masters, and to place them on a par with district officers of the late Coast Brigade, giving them the pay and position of a Lieutenant, with a certain number of Captains as a means of promotion, and such officers to receive the pay and allowances of their rank, plus armament pay and extra pay of 2s. 6*d*. for Captain and 1s. 6*d*. for Lieutenant. Those in India to get:—(*a*) The India pay and allowances of their rank as Lieutenants or Captains of artillery. (*b*) Armament pay at such rates as may be fixed for India. (*c*) Extra pay at the rate of Rs. 100 for Lieutenant, and Rs. 70 for a Captain.

SOME towns in the Madras Presidency had appallingly high death-rates during November. Madras, with its 42·7 per mile, was far outstripped by Kurnool with its 53·7 per mile. Cuddapah, too, showed a high death-rate, 41·4; and so did Tinnevelly, 33·4, and Vizagapatam, 33·5.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Curator of the Central Museum, Lahore, has despatched to the India Office the remaining specimens of wood manufactures of the Punjab for the Royal Gardens at Kew.

SOME signs of uneasiness among the tribesmen in the neighbourhood of the Bithani country, near the Gomal Pass, having been reported, a wing of the 2nd Sikhs from Jatta reinforced the Jandoula column on the 22nd instant.

A CONTEMPORARY announces the death of Prince Iskander Ali Mirza Bahadur, of Murshidabad, which occurred in Calcutta on Thursday at ten a.m. The body was conveyed by special train to Murshidabad at 9-30 p.m. The eldest son, Prince Fatheh Ali Mirza, was the chief mourner.

LOCAL Governments have been informed that when District Boards and Court of Wards estates are desirous of selling horse or donkey stallions obtained by them through the Government, the first refusal should be given to the Government.

THE annual report of the Indian Post Office appears in Friday's *Gazette of India*. The Government of India, in reviewing it, remark that steady progress in every branch continues, and the thanks of Government are accorded to Mr. Fanshawe for his successful administration, and to Mr. Kisch for his services at the Vienna Postal Conference.

DESPATCHES regarding the status and the conditions of services of Cantonment Magistrates appear in Friday's *Gazette*. The Secretary of State's formal sanction to the proposals of the Government of India, as published under the system in force before 1887, will be resorted to; but the pay will be raised, so that the salary will range from Rs. 425-12 to Rs. 1,327-14 per month. Further, as was lately announced, appointments in the Judge Advocate-General's Department will be reserved preferentially for qualified Contonment Magistrates, Officers will be given the option of reverting to military employ up to five years' service in their first appointments, and thereafter up to ten years, with the consent of the Local Government and the Commander-in-Chief. The prospect of a continuous increase of salary will, it is hoped, induce officers to become permanent Cantonment Magistrates.

THE last few days of 1892 appear to have been somewhat anxious ones for the foreign residents at Nanking. A fresh crop of the usual vile stories about the practices of the foreigners had sprung up and placards were posted naming a date for the 'burning out' of the hated aliens. According to the correspondent of a North China contemporary, the popular excitement culminated on the 28th of December, when a crowd gathered in the Methodist chapel, and, after smashing the benches and lamps, began to make preparations for setting fire to the place. The officials interfered, but although the leader of the riot was captured he was allowed afterwards to go free unpunished. The arrival of the U.S. gungoat *Monocacy* made 'a wonderful change in the temperament of the people,' for the time.

THE latest London tip for the Chief Command at Bombay, says the *Pioneer*, is Major-General Lyttelton Annesley, who relinquishes the command of the troops in Scotland at the same time as Sir George Greaves quits Bombay. General Annesley was for five years on the Staff at Bombay, when the late Sir Arthur Hardinge was Chief, and had previously served for some years in India in command of the 11th Hussars. Both in a social and military sense he is a most popular officer, in fact quite the *beau ideal* of the gentleman soldier. The name of Major-General Mansfield Clarke, now Deputy Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, was also mentioned; but although an able man, he lacks Indian experience, and hence he probably would not be so acceptable at the India Office. It may be doubted, however, if these rumours will be justified by the event, as there is a kind of unwritten law, or at least a recognised custom, by which one of the three Chief Commands in India is filled by an officer of the Indian Army, and with Sir George White at Calcutta and Sir James Dormer at Madras, this has to be considered in connection with the coming vacancy at Bombay.

THE agent of the P. and O. at Hongkong has received instructions to present the Mandarin at Makung with a watch and chain and a gift of champagne, in recognition of his kindly treatment of the Bokhara survivors. Similar recognition is to be made of the services of Capt. Burr, of H.M.S. Porooise, and Capt. Hodges of the "Douglas" steamer Thales, the gifts to take a form which shall be in accordance with the wishes of the recipients.

AN important experiment in pisciculture is about to be made by the members of the Dehra Dun Fishing Association, who are taking out a quantity of English trout ova with a view to introducing them into the rivers of the Dun. The Reh Nuddea in the Eastern Dun has been selected for the experiment, and preparations are being made to clear it of other fish with a wiew to leaving the field to the trout for the next few months. The plan proposed is to beat down the steam for some miles from the marsh where it rises, so as to drive out the other fish, and to fix up a wire net, where the beat terminates, so as to prevent their return. Reh Nuddea is well suited for trout, and the experiment will be an interesting one, as in the event of its succeeding there is nothing to prevent the trout ultimately making their way into the Ganges, which receives all the waters of the Eastern Dun.

IN San Francisco a terribly realistic turn was given to the performance of a charade representing a Nihilist plot the other day. The entertainment was being given at the residence o Mrs. McCoy, whose son, Mr. Albert McCoy, appeared in the role of a Russian officer. Miss Grace King, who took the part of a Nihilist girl, and had to assassinate the officer, had been suffering from a sprained ankle. She had used a crutch which, however, she laid aside previous to the charade. At the moment she was making a dagger thrust her ankle failed, and she fell against Mr. McCoy, the weapon piercing his heart. The unfortunate young man died in a few moments. Miss King, who was completely prostrated by the tragic acident, was arrested, but released on bail tendered by McCoy's brothers.

A JOURNEYMAN locksmith, named Rotskiski, has put in practice at 197, Faubourg St. Antoine, in Paris, a new method of committing suicide. Having bought a cannon, he loaded it with a heavy ball and charge of powder, placed it on a table, and made an ingenious contrivance by which he could fire it off by merely pulling a string. These preliminaries having been affected, he seated himself in a chair facing the cannon, which pointed straight at his chest, and pulled the string. There was great alarm in the neighbourhood, people thinking there had been another dynamite explosion. When the room was entered, the unhappy man was found to be blown to pieces, while one of the walls had been almost entirely demolished. Fortunately, nobody else was hurt.

AN Alsatian contemporary, the "Elsass," relates the following: The other day (says the writer) while I was on my way from M. to Z. I found myself in a compartment in company with four gentlemen, each of whom was smoking. The train stopped at an intermediate station, and a lady was on the point of entering it. Being nearest the carriage door and observing that she carried a basket, I hastened to help her in with it. "Take care," said the lady, "I have six pounds of dynamite in that basket, which I am taking to my husband in a stone quarry." The train then sped on. Quick as lightning the gentlemen exchanged glances and threw their cigars out of the window. All looked horror-stricken as they glanced first at the Frau and then at the basket. My thoughts conjured up visions of the destruction of the Cafe Very in Paris. My ruminations were suddenly disturbed by a shout of "Station, O!" yelled out by a porter. The Frau rose slowly from her seat and stepped out upon the platform. A sigh of relief came from us all. "Thank heaven!" said one. I trembled as I handed out the basket with its dangerous contents. "Thanks!" said the woman. "Thanks! You need not look so scared. There are only some dainty morsels of food inside for my husband; but your smoke was so vile."

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik presiding. Those also present were:—Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigadier-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotomdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nasserwanjee Sarvai, C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darishah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Hasambhai Visram, Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Karsandas Chhibdas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadi, G. Land, Brigadier-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji J. Gamadia, R. G. Oxenham, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Parshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Mathoobhoy, Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Corporation resumed the consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1893-94.

WATER-WORKS (ENGINEERS).

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the expenditure on water-works be passed at Rs. 2,99,924.

Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha moved an amendment to this effect that the designation of Water-Works Engineer "entered in the Budget be changed to Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-Works," since it was recognised by the Corporation. The change of designation would in his opinion mislead the public.

Dr. Blaney, who supported the amendment, said that the title given to the Water-Works Engineer ought not to be modified. He personally did not attach any weight to the opinion expressed that the designation should be changed as it was too long to be used in official correspondence.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was rather surprised that the change of designation should meet with such an opposition. He had explained on more than one occasion that the title had been changed for the sake of convenience, and he had repeatedly stated that the Deputy Executive Engineers were under the Executive Engineer, who was the only Engineer recognised by the Act.

Mr. Selim Solomon remarked that he hoped the common sense of the Corporation would not permit of one Engineer? The Drainage Engineer was distinguished by one title and the Water-Works Engineer by another. At their last meeting the Corporation resolved to call the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, the Drainage Engineer, and he saw no reason why the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-Works, should not also be called in like manner the Water-Works Engineer.

Mr. Dhurumsey pointed out that it was not the intention to change the status of the subordinate Engineers, and the Corporation should, therefore, refrain from designating one engineer by one title and the other by another title. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wacha's amendment was put to the vote and lost, only two members supporting it.

THE LIGHTING OF STREETS IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the following budget estimates of expenditure for the year 1893-94 for Public Works Department, Streets and Buildings, be adopted:—Inspection, Supervision at Rs. 87,917; Public Lighting Branch, Gas, at Rs. 289,748; Kerosine Oil, Rs. 31,662; Road Watering, at Rs. 77,744; Road Repairs and Maintenance, at Rs. 4,08,419; Street Improvement, at Rs. 1,01,000; special provision for cleaning, lighting, and repairing Port Trust Wharves, at Rs. 38,842

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Harkissondass Narotumdass

Speaking upon the subject of public lighting to which the Municipal Commissioner adverted at considerable length in his speech when the budget for 1893-94 was first presented to the Corporation, Mr. Acworth observed that one of the alternative schemes, which had been proposed by him in the budget, viz., kerosine oil lamps fitted with duplex burners, this would in his opinion furnish a much better light than the present street gas lamps. They could also be lighted at a much cheaper rate. Trial experiments which he made in conjunction with Mr. Bharucha, one of the best officers of the Municipality, with gas lamps and kerosine oil lamps with duplex burners he found that he could read without difficulty by the light of the latter at almost double the distance than by the light of the former. The Gas Company, who were of course in favour of their own light, also had ascertained by experiments that the kerosine oil lamps with duplex burners gave better light, but added that they burnt brilliantly for the first few hours and then became dim as the night advanced. The public wanted a more brilliant light when the o was great traffic in the streets and not at a late hour when the public throughfares were less frequented. Whether the adoption of the kerosine oil lamps would be considered a retrograde step or not, he thought that all that the Corporation desired was a good illuminant at a cheaper rate. He believed that by the introduction of kerosine oil lamps there would be an annual saving of a lakh and a quarter, which might be utilized in providing certain parts of the city with electric lights. (Hear, hear.) Since the budget had been laid before the Standing Committee incandescent gas lamps had been brought into use which gave a more powerful light than the ordinary street gas lamps. They gave as much light as an ordinary incandescent electric light. The new light had been used in large buildings, but it was not in its present form considered just a complete success. It was doubtful whether the new incandescent gas lamps, which could be blown out by a strong breeze, could meet their purpose in the monsoons when the wind was very high. If the Corporation found that the new light could be improved to such an extent as to be successfully used during the monsoons, the Corporation might not in that case deem it necessary or advisable to lay down the electric light, which was still in its experimental stage. It was, however, a light which had been used in almost all the chief towns of Europe and even in Calcutta. It was his desire to give the rate-payers the best possible light at a comparatively cheaper rate, and under the circumstances he would ask the Corporation to adopt Dr. Cowasjee's proposition, which was to continue the present lighting arrangements and in the meantime make such experiments as might be considered advisable for adopting after a period of twelve months. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wacha said that after the very satisfactory explanation they had received from the Commissioner he did not wish to move the amendment of which he had given notice. They had heard the Commissioner declare his readiness to provide sufficient lighting in the by-streets and lanes throughout the city at night, an this was an assurance and a benefit which would meet with their approval.

Mr. Carroll said he considered the new incandescent gas light was very sensitive to the wind, and the Commissioner would bear in mind the necessity of sufficiently protecting it in street lighting, especially during the strong winds which prevailed during the monsoons. He deemed it advisable to remove the unsightly constructions which were used for filling the Municipal carts with sea-water for watering the roads. Instead of obtaining this supply of water in this manner he would suggest they should get it from the mains in the road, now that they had an abundant supply of water from Tansa.

Dr. Modi adverted to the very great inconvenience that persons experienced in walking through some unlighted streets in the city at night and the danger of encountering thieves and robbers who usually frequented them.

Dr. Banks suggested that the streets should be lit up all night whether it was a moonlight night or not.

Mr. Roughton, in speaking of his experience of the new incandescent light said they should not immediately bring it into use for lighting the streets without giving it a sufficient trial. He had only seen it in a few places and it could easily be put out by mosquitoes and other insects finding their way into it. The light only burnt for a certain number of hours, and had to be removed after every two months at a cost of about Rs. 2-8 for each lamp. Any saving effected by the adoption of the new light would be neutralised by the fact of the arrangement having to be renewed every two months. It was their duty to try and ascertain the actual cost and not to rely on estimates which might, perhaps, prove fallacious. The Corporation were entitled to have some more information about the light before they would vote upon it. There was also an objection to the kerosine oil lamps, which they knew from reports of Superintendent Jones, or Inspector Roberts, or somebody else appearing in the papers, were often blown out by the high wind in the monsoons, leaving the streets in total darkness. The Corporation ought certainly to have some further information upon the matter than that which they were at present in possession of.

Dr. Katrak expressed his readiness to vote in favour of kerosine oil lamps if they gave a better light than gas at a cheaper rate.

Mr. Solomon did not favour kerosine oil lamps which, in his opinion, deteriorated by long usage. He said he would urge the Corporation to adopt Dr. Cowasjee's proposition.

Mr. Geary said the Corporation were in need of more information on the question of lighting the streets of Bombay. He considered a very strong case had been made out by the Municipal Commissioner for substituting gas with mineral oils for lighting the streets. They had very little experience of the new incandescent gas light, and until they knew more about its improvements and its candle power of illumination they should not go in search of the electric light installation. He had considerable experience of electric lighting in Bombay, and though he might say it might prove very satisfactory and excellent under certain conditions, as when it was used in open spaces, yet it had its own drawbacks, particularly when it was used in narrow streets. With regard to the remark made by Mr. Roughton as to the possibility of insects finding their way into the new inound scent gas lights that was capable of being remedied, he would suggest the Corporation should think twice before they adopted this step, and whether it was a forward, or a backward step of substituting oil for gas lamps in the City. Mineral oils were not only dangerous, but there was also the possibility of the supply failing or falling short as was already the case in Southern Russia. The supply of mineral oils in the markets was showing signs of diminution, and they could not on that account depend wholly upon that source of light for illuminating their streets, till they had sufficient experience of the new incandescent gas light in the next monsoon, the present arrangements might be allowed to continue.

Dr. Cowasjee's proposition was then submitted to a division, and was carried by a large majority.

The expenditure for the Public Health Department was then passed at Rs. 13,92,200; Municipal debt at Rs. 21,41,162; pensions and gratuities and compassionate allowances at Rs. 31,000.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Oxenham gave notice of motion that at the adjourned meeting to be held on Monday, the 6th proximo, he would, when the item of Primary Education came up for consideration, move that the salaries of the two Deputy Inspectors be fixed at Rs. 175 *per mensem* for each officer, and that the necessary provision be made accordingly.

Mr. Wacha gave notice that when the item of primary education was considered by the Corporation he would move that the grant for education be increased by Rs. 500 so as to allow of a grant to the People's Free Library of that sum.

The meeting then separated and will meet on Thursday next.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

KILLED IN A FREE FIGHT.

IMPERATRIX VS. ABRAM WALI MUSEE.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, in October last, convicted him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appears that the accused and seven other persons were charged with causing the death of one Umar Bapu under circumstances amounting to murder. They were all closely related to one another. The five alleged eye-witnesses in the case were also nearly related to one another. Their story, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, was false on the face of it. Briefly it was to the effect that the deceased was coming back from the fields, when he was met near the entrance of the village by the eight accused and one Hamad Adum. Accused No. 5 began to abuse him. The deceased retorted with more abuse, when the accused set upon him and beat him. Accused No. 1 beat him with a bill-hook, and the rest with sticks. Accused No. 1 struck the first blow, giving deceased a wound on the head, of which, according to the medical evidence, he subsequently died. Hamad Adum, who died of injuries received by him, struck the next blow, also on the deceased's head, inflicting a wound which, according to the medical evidence, broke the deceased's skull, but was not the cause of death. The first wound felled deceased to the earth, and all the accused then beat him. Then thinking they had killed him, they said "let us kill one of ours-lves"; and accused No. 8 struck Hamad Adum on the head with an iron-ringed stick, and No. 6 did the same. Accused No. 1 then tried to strike Hamad Adum with the bill-hook, but the latter's brother interfered, and in doing so cut his finger with the edge of the bill-hook. Hamad Adum died after receiving the injuries he received. The truth evidently was, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, that there was a fight which terminated fatally in the case of the deceased and of Hamad Adum, and in which accused No. 5 also got severely hurt. Mr. Moscardi found upon the evidence that the accused No. 1 caused the death of the deceased by striking him on the head with a bill-hook; that there was no evidence to show that the rest of the accused contributed by their acts to the death of the deceased; and that the act of accused No. 1 was not murder, but one of culpable homicide only because he committed the act in a sudden fight in the heat of passion on a sudden quarrel, without taking undue advantage or acting in a cruel or unusual manner. The court directed the first accused to be kept to rigorous imprisonment for five years, while the rest were acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders and taking the evidence into consideration, dismissed the appeal.

## A YEAR'S SHIP-BUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

"Engineering" says:—An analysis of returns made by the ship-building and marine engineering firms throughout the kingdom to "Engineering" shows that the tonnage launched from the various yards in the kingdom is only 200 tons less than in the previous year, and 3,000 tons less than in 1890, but 46,000 tons under the aggregate of 1889, when the total reached the highest point. The aggregate measurement of all vessels floated is 1,300,412 tons, and the total power of marine engines constructed 1,003,5.9 indicated horse-power. The latter is only about 2 per cent. less than last year, a greater number of engines for Government vessels constructed being counterbalanced by a lesser number of steamers having been built. The total tonnage given includes 50,450 tons, the displacement of nine vessels built in the royal dockyards at a cost of 2,920,431*l*, and 93,750 tons, the displacement of thirteen British warships constructed by private firms at an expenditure of over 5,000,000*l*. sterling, together 1 0,2 0 tons, their full price over 7,000,000*l*. This is considerably more than in the previous year. Excluding seven cruisers and gunboats built for foreign Powers, the merchant tonnage floated makes up 1,131,816 tons considerably less than in 1891. A larger proportion of the total is sailing tonnage—22 per cent., as against 18½ per cent. last year; and, assuming that three sail tons can only do the work of one steam ton, the total on the basis of steam tonnage is equal to 848,000 tons, against 1,081,000 tons in 1891. Ninety-eight out of every 100 tons of shipping built was of steel construction. A notable feature is that the proportion of the total tonnage built on foreign order has been decreasing for several years, and is now 15 per cent., the tonnage having been 188,312 tons, whereas in some recent years it was as high as 23 per cent. This, considering the growth of foreign marines, would seem to partly prove the statement that ship-building is being more largely adopted by foreign nations. Norway and Sweden, Germany (principally Hamburg), Russia, and Austria were our principal clients this year. Of the remaining total of 1,000,000 tons, which were British owned, England takes three-fourths, Scotland 18 per cent., and Ireland 7 per cent. London is the first port this year, with 27.6 per cent. of the total; Liverpool, which was first last year, is second, with 25 per cent.; and Glasgow third, with 10 per cent. The Clyde owned 14 per cent. of the total tonnage, and north-east coast port. 17½ per cent. Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, have floated the largest tonnage of any single firm in this or any other year—88,611 tons, the total of fourteen vessels; and the greatest engine power was produced by Messrs. Hawthorn Leslie and Co. Newcastle—41,350 indicated horse-power. The largest vessel was the new Cunard steamer built by the Fairfield Company; then came two P. and O. steamers by Messrs. Laird, of Graenock. Seven sailing ships were over 3,000 tons and the most noteworthy paddle steamer was the Glen Sannox built for the Clyde by Messrs. Thomson, Clydebank. She is reputed the fastest paddle steamer in the world. The Tine and Mersey alone show increases, due to warships launched, but the ports, as a rule, stand pretty much as they did during the two preceding years. The outlook, however, is far from encouraging.

WHEN Moliere made his physician say "We have change l all that," because his attention was called to the fact that he had placed the human heart on the right-hand side of the body, it was thought he was poking fun at a statement in a learned publication of the period which dealt with a remarkable case of the kind alleged to have been discovered. Quite recently, it seems, a genuine case has cropped up. A gentleman of independent means, named De la Saviniere, died the other day quite suddenly in Paris, in the Rue Saint Louis-en-l'Ile. Dr. Descouts, who performed a post-mortem examination, was astounded to find the heart, liver, and other organs on

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Americans are evidently much farther advanced in the science of experimental psychology than we are, and among other signs of it is the establishment of a psychological laboratory at Yale College, under the direction of Professor Ladd. It consists of fifteen rooms, including a lecture theatre, workshop. Demonstration will not be ut original research is the principal aim. s, including an "isolated room," are set search. The isolated room is built with- room with which it comes in contact by rubber and felt, the space between being sawdust. The room is thus rendered sound proof, in order to make it more r accurate experiments on mental condi- e rooms are connected by telephone by an exchange or switchboard, thus enabl- bservers in one to communicate with sub- nother.

are likely to have a renewal of auroral during the coming months—in particular y, March, and April—a summary of the s of a perfect aurora, given by Mr. Lewis f the Warner Observatory, Rochester, New may be interesting, especially as the e of the subject is still very confused and tary. The required features and phases are the order of their usual appearance :—1, diffused light in the north ; 2, a dark arch, apex in the magnetic meridian ; 3, streamluminous patches, especially in the northwest, sometimes red, and often stationary for a long time ; 5, coloured patches and streamers ; 6, merry dancers (rapidly moving or dancing lights) ; 7, corona, or rayal in the magnetic meridian and equator, the point where the streamers seem by the laws of perspective to converge ; 8, streamers issuing south from the corona, occasionally extending to near the southern horizon ; 9 curtains with frilled, wavy edges, apparently suspended from the sky ; 10, narrow luminous bands, often reaching from the eastern to the western horizon, but always at a right angle to the magnetic meridian, and seldom, if ever, coincident with the magnetic equator. These features are either witnessed singly or in combination, but are rarely, if ever, all seen in the same display. With the exception of the hanging curtain or "vallance" they were all present in the great American aurora of July 16 last year, which is described by Mr. Swift as the grandest of the century.

The display on this occasion began in the early twilight with a series of auroral bands, one of which resembled a luminous sickle, a straight thick part corresponding to the handle, and a narrow curving line of light descending towards the horizon representing the blade. It lasted half an hour, then suddenly disappeared. Immediately afterwards the great display began with rosy clouds and tinted streamers in the north west. On the evening of June 16 last, Mr. Swift also saw a short straight auroral band divide into six parallel branches, and resemble a hand with outstretched fingers, or, better still, an old-fashioned lash of thongs or cords on a wooden handle. After thirty-five years' of observation he had never seen the like.

The Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt of Berlin is a State Laboratory to which we have nothing comparable as yet, where experiments are made and apparatus constructed which are likely to benefit the whole nation or cannot well be carried out by private means. At the Reichsanstalt a mercury unit of electric resistance has recently been made, which does not require any renewal of the mercury. To this end the mercury is contained in a U-shaped glass tube, hermetically sealed, and platinum contact wires are fused through the glass. The tube is enclosed in a brass box perforated, which is immersed in a brass vessel containing petroleum. The latter can be surrounded with warm or cold water to bring the temperature of the mercury to the required standard.

Since iron was introduced for ship building we seldom hear of a vessel being struck by lightning, owing to the iron hull and rigging acting as conductors. Nevertheless the Capella, a steel steamer of 2,036 tons net register, was, according to the "Sydney Morning Herald," struck last year while in 23·12deg. N. latitude and 70·50deg. E. longitude. The Capella was a two-master, and her wire rigging was carried to within 3ft. of the trucks or tip of the top-masts which were of wood ; the lower parts being of iron. A vivid flash of lightning splintered the fore top-mast near the spire, and affected the compasses, under the bridge, on the poop, and in the wheelhouse, the latter changing its indication from W.N.W to E.S.E. The magnetism of the ship was also much affected.

In the last number of the "Philosophical Magazine" Mr. R. H. M. Bosanquet, F.R.S , discusses the question of mountain sickness which has been carefully described by Mr. Whymper in his travels among the Great Andes of the Equator. He argues that the amount of oxygen in the air at great altitudes is not sufficient to fully oxidise the "internal feed" or supply of fuel contributed by the digestive organs to the blood. Under these circumstances there would be an accumulation of fuel in the blood, and the remedy would be to abstain from eating so much food. As a matter of fact, Mr. Whymper found that after eating less the sickness was relieved. Mr. Perring, by no means a robust man, escaped mountain sickness, probably, as Mr. Bosanquet points out, because his food-supply was not in excess of what the air was able to oxidise. It follows that Mr. Dent is not quite accurate in supposing that "men of large vital capacity, with large bones and full blooded, are the best suited" for the ascent of high mountains such as Mount Everest.

A supply of artificial oxygen has been suggested as a remedy for mountain sickness, but Mr. Bosanquet thinks that by undergoing a preliminary course of "moderate starvation combined with light work', the system of the intending traveller can be brought into the required condition of reduced consumption of fuel which otherwise the disease itself will bring about.

Whoever is interested in the science of anthropology, will find Professor Gerland's "Atlas of Ethnology" (Atlas der Volkerkunde, Gotha : Perthes) a real boon. As a matter of fact, most of the maps on the distribution of races now in use in this country are behind the march of this progressive science, and to a large extent obsolete. The same may be said for many popular books on the subject. We recently dipped into one of those large compilations issued serially for the enlightenment of the general reader, and found it a generation behind the times. In this book the Irish, Welsh, and Scotch Highlanders were all lumped together as "Celts," after the good old style of fifty, we might say a hundred and fifty years ago. The Scotch Highlanders were also distinguished from the Lowlanders after the rhetorical but unscientific manner of Lord Macaulay, who, in his brilliant style, compares the difference between them to that of the White settlers and the Red Indians of North America! How ridiculous all this exploded clap-trap appears in the light of modern anthropological research. Even Professor Gerland's Atlas is not free from defects, but its maps are infinitely superior to most of those published in this country.

These, for example, continue to lay out different countries and districts as the habitat of definite races, when they mean little more than the localities, where different languages are spoken. Professor Gerland knows that it is quite impossible by the light of modern anthropology to map out different physical races, for no division of the kind exists in nature, and he has not attempted it. He gives, however, classifications of the races according to skin and hair, a method which brings the Brazilian natives on the same line, or rather under the same colour, with the Tartars, Chinese, and Berbers of North Africa. He also classifies man according to his religious beliefs, myths, and rites ; according to special diseases, food, clothing, dwellings occupations, historical tribes, language, and so forth Anthropology shows that the population of the world is a rich and various amalgam of races, and what we call "racial types" are a philosophical abstraction from numerous observations made on the more or less mixed types which are available for measurement.

Among the prizes offered by the Academie des Sciences, Paris, is the Prix Lalande of 450fr., and the Prix Valz of 460fr., both for the most useful observation or memoir in astronomy. Three Prix La Caze, of 10,000fr. each, will be awarded annually for contributions in physiology, physics, and chemistry. The Prix Tchihatchef, of 3,000fr., is offered annually to naturalists who have obtained good results in exploring Asia and its islands, with the exception of India, Siberia, Asia Minor, and Syria. Competitors must send in their essays before June 1st. The Prix Leconte of 50,000fr. (£2,000 for the most important scientific discovery will be awarded in 1895. We may add that the Royal Academy of Sciences, Turin, offers a Bressa prize of 10,416fr. for the most important and useful discovery of the most valuable published work on physical and experimental science, natural history, mathematics, chemistry, physiology, and pathology, or on geology, history, geography, and statistics. The competition will close at the end of December, 1894, and the works must be printed. Moreover the Academy will bestow the prize on the scientific man most worthy of it, even if he has not competed.

The sisters known as the "Bohemian twins" recently exhibited at Vienna, were born in Skreychow, Bohemia, and are now 15 years old. Their parents are poor people named Bazel, who agreed to allow M. Forbe, a French impresario, to exhibit them throughout Europe. Rosa and Josepha Bazel are united at the backbone, and have a common pelvis, but are otherwise separate beings, who have grown together, and it is quite impossible to disconnect them by a surgical operation. They are of dark complexion and pleasing faces, much alike, but small for their age, and delicate.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Caperon, 1,653 tons, Captain R Sanderson sailed yesterday for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE s. s. Skarpsno, 1,140 tons, Captain L. Tallepsen, sailed yesterday for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE barque Wave Queen, 312 tons, Captain J D Dinnage, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Mauritius, with a cargo of 6,258 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr H S Sidick.

THE s s Wennington Hall, 1,875 tons, Captain J F Lang, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Barrow, with a cargo of iron. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. Ramillis, 1,903 tons, Captain J. Richards, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff via Aden, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, McKintosh and Co.

THE s. s. Inchisla, 1,894 tons, Captain W. Hallewell, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Cardiff (29th December), with a cargo of 3,065 tons coal and 100 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet, 1,665 tons, Captain E. P. Bishop, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hongkong (10th January), with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. F. W. Spring, R. A., Mr. Henderson, Mr. Jardine and 55 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (13th January), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Suleman Abdulrehman, Bahadur Khan family, Mr Abu Bakur, Mr Ahmed Shariff, Mr S Costa, Mr S Reis, and Mr Gastao, two horses, and 99 deck. During the voyage one native passenger died of natural causes.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Shds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Ramillis | | | A | J Mackintosh & Co. |
| ,, Hoseinee | 993 | Raffin | C | B and P S N Co. |
| ,, Merida | 1487 | Tompsett | D | W & A Graham & Co |
| ,, Kirby Hall | 1638 | Phillips | F | E Bates & Co |
| ,, Ponani | | | M | Shepherd & Co |
| ,, Wissmann | 286 | Breymann | N | F Heyer & Co. |
| ,, Afghan | 1439 | Barton | Q | M Mackenzie |
| HARBOUR WALL. | | | | |
| S.S. Sabarmati | | Nacoda | | Shepherd & Co. |

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | No. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Oriental | 2711 | Moule | 1 P & O Co. |
| ,, R. Rubattino | 3044 | Morello | 3 F Branchi |
| ,, Thibet | 1665 | Bishop | 4 P & O Co. |
| ,, Emir | 2670 | Newey | 6 K Nixon & Co |
| ,, Imperator | 2043 | Boehtingor | 7 A L S N Co |
| ,, Etola | 2113 | Jones | 8 K Nixon & Co |
| ,, Lycia | 2116 | McNay | 9 K Nixon & Co |
| Ship W Queen | 312 | Dinnage | 10 H S Sidick. |
| S.S. Aston Hall | 2468 | McFee | 12 E Bates & Co |
| ,, Rydall Hall | 2139 | Brooks | 13 E Bates & Co |
| ,, Lindos Farne | 1944 | Andrew | 15 W & A Graham. |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. D. Kuphus | 943-71 | B. P. Trust. |
| H. B. Curlaw | 305 | B. P. Trust. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Thibet (s) | Bishop | Hongkong, Jan. 10. |
| 30 | Pachumba (s) | Russell | Karachi, Jan. 27. |
| | Hoseinee (s) | Raffin | Jedda, Jan. 13. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Caperon (s) | Sanderson | Elephant Point. |
| | Skarpsno (s) | Tallepsen | Diamond Island. |

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Siam, for Aden, &c.
,, Oriental, for London, &c.
,, Wismann, for Zanzibar, &c.
,, Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.
,, Hoseinee, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
,, Thibet, for China, &c.

KARACHI.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
18 Oriental s ..... Forces ..... Persian Gulf.
Lycia s ..... McNay ..... Liverpool.
21 Kapurthala s ..... Livingstone ..... Bombay via C. Coast.
22 Urania s ..... Smith ..... Barrow.
23 Esther s ..... Chapny ..... Bunder Abbas.
24 Assyria s ..... Skinner ..... Persian Gulf.
Jan. DEPARTURES.
18 Oriental s ..... Forbes ..... Bombay.
19 Mashona s ..... Dowdy ..... Antwerp.
Karagola s ..... Tice ..... Bombay.
Kilwa s ..... Glimblett ..... Persian Gulf.
21 Paula ship ..... Breymann ..... Mauritius via Bombay
Kapurthala s ..... Livingstone ..... Bombay via C. Coast.
23 Lycia s ..... McNay ..... Bombay.
Branksome Hall s ..... Barnes ..... Marseilles & Liverpool
VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
S.S. Urania, Smith, Pestonji Bhicaji (not known).
,, Esther, Chapny, The Captain, for Bombay.
,, Assyria, Skinner, M. Mackenzie, & Co., for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
26 Lightning s ..... Spence ..... Calcutta, Dec 17.
Rudesheimer s ..... Lintig ..... Hamburg, Nov 29.
DEPARTURES.
Jan. 26.—Steamers City of London, Baron Clyde, Virawa and Chelydra; and ship Valiant.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
28 Shahjehan s ..... ..... Rangoon.
Khandalla s ..... ..... Bombay.
Baroda s ..... ..... Hamburg.
Jan. DEPARTURES.
27 Banoora s ..... ..... Bombay.
Secundra s ..... ..... Singapore.

### KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 17TH TO 23RD JANUARY.)

EXPORTS.

La Seyne s, (Bombay)—1,238 cwts cotton unpressed and 236 cwts cotton unpressed, including jamba and seeta.
Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—226 bales cotton, 4,110 bales wool, 227 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 33,400 cwts wheat, 3,289 cwts jowari, 175 corges hides, 7,000 cwts bones and 40 lbs tea.
Rufford Hall s, (Marseilles)—13,000 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 12,357 cwts gingelly seed, 160 corges skins and 1,314 corges hides.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—193 cwts unpressed, 27 cwts wool unpressed, 446 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 147 cwts gingelly seed, 2,196 cwts jowari, 2 cwts rice and 795 corges skins.
Afghan s, (Bombay)—375 corges cotton unpressed and 150 cwts wool unpressed.
Gutenfels s, (Hamburg via Bombay)—1,925 bales cotton, 1,600 cwts gingelly seed and 4,400 cwts bones.
Country Craft s, (Bombay)—1,428 cwts cotton unpressed, 597 cwts wool unpressed, 1,296 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, and 37 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—530 pieces white goods (foreign) and 50 pieces prints (foreign).
Etolia s, (Liverpool)—347 pieces white goods (foreign) and 509 pieces prints (foreign).
Ebro s, (Hull)—1,250 pieces grey goods (foreign).
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—4,784 pieces grey goods (foreign), 13,153 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,337 pieces prints (foreign), 1,630 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 1,9000 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns (foreign), 4,846 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4 pieces prints (Indian), and 3,200 lbs grey yarns (Indian).
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—4,726 pieces grey goods (foreign), 12,196 pieces white goods, 11,036 pieces prints (foreign) and 4,000 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Karagola s, (Bombay)—2,438 pieces grey goods (Indian) and 400 grey yarns (Indian).
Gutenfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—402 lbs steel.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—9751 pieces grey goods (foreign), 12,512 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,238 pieces prints (foreign), 6,900 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns (foreign), 9,136 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 300 lbs dyed yarns (Indian), 10 cwts steel, 83 cwts copper, and 57 cwts yellow metal.
Kilwa s, (Bombay)—970 pieces grey goods (foreign) 1,050 pieces white goods, 300 pieces prints (foreign) and 2,600 pieces grey goods.
Karagola s, (Bombay) -16,229 pieces grey goods (foreign), 7,614 pieces white goods, 4,335 pieces prints (foreign), 400 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns (foreign), 17,431 pieces grey goods (Indian), 60 pieces prints and 5,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian).
Lycia s, (Liverpool)—13,037 pieces grey goods (foreign), 10,545 pieces white goods (foreign), 5,900 pieces prints (foreign) and 4,000 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Country Craft s, (Bombay)—100 pieces grey goods (foreign) 50 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,730 pieces grey goods (foreign), 48 cwts iron, &c, 10 cwts steel and 1,603 gallons kerosine oil.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 29th January, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | 29·979 |
| Temperature of the Air | 72·9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 65·9 |
| Dew Point | 62·0 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·0636 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10 | 0·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day | 78·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 68·3 |
| General Direction of Wind | NNE, NNW, NW, NNW |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours | 310 |

*From midnight to midnight.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

## THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

MILITARY.

War Office, Jan 10—1st Life Guards—Lieut George Francis Milner, from 17th Lancers, to be Captain, vice R H Rawson, resigned.

6th Dragoon Guards—The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Lieut F J A Skeet, from 4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Dec 27, 1892, is cancelled.

2nd Dragoon :—Second Lieut Algernon Lawson, from 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Second Lieutenant, vice G F G Wildes, transferred.

5th Dragoons—The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Lieut A H Schlesinger, from the Londonderry Artillery (Southern Division, Royal Artillery), which appeared in the *Gazette* of December 27, 1892, is cancelled.

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col Mathew Richard West (late Madras), is placed on the Indian Supernumerary List. Second Lieut the Hon Henry D'Oller Grant Gibson is placed on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Major George Hunter O'Malley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice M R West (late Madras)—Capt Joseph Oxley, English to be Major, vice G H O'Malley.

To be Captains—Capt Ernest Alfred Gartside-Tippinge, from the Seconded List, vice A B Denne, seconded ; Capt Edward William Briscoe, from the Seconded List, vice J F Manifold, seconded ; Capt William James Honner, from the Seconded List, vice A ff Powell, seconded ; Capt Augustus Theodore Baker, from the Seconded List, vice F F Minchin, seconded ; Capt Henry Ernest Stanton, D S O, from the Seconded List, vice E Bickford, seconded ; Capt Hugh Henry Rogers, from the Seconded List, vice A M Balfour, seconded ; Lieut Moreland Stanhope Eyre, on the Seconded List ; Lieut Lawrence George Frank Gordon, on the seconded List ; and Lieut Herbert Guthrie Smith, vice C H Milward, seconded.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut P D Hamilton, from the Seconded List, vice L G F Gordon, seconded ; Lieut A F S Scott, from the Seconded List, vice P T Cooper, seconded ; and Lieut W F T Corrie, from the Seconded List, vice W S Armitage, seconded.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenants :—Ernest Carnation Macnaghten, in succession to Lieut E Morley, deceased ; Robert Henry McVittie, in succession to Lieut R P Molesworth, seconded ; Gerard Edward Carter, vice J H Lawrence-Archer, seconded ; John Stewart Edgar, in succession to Lieut R T Moore, seconded ; William Loring, in succession to Lieut F Aikenhead, seconded ; John William Fraser Lamont, in succession to Lieut A J Battine, seconded ; George Alexander Steuart Gordon, in succession to Lieut A H Woodfield, seconded ; Charles Nicholson Ewart, in succession to Lieut H G Smith ; Bertram George Buchanan, in succession to Lieut W D Nichols, seconded ; and the Hon George Frederic Stanley, vice the Hon H D'O G Gibson.

The undermentioned officers are seconded.—Captain John Forster Manifold, for service on the Staff : Alured Barkley Denne, for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military Academy ; Atherton Ffolliott Powell, Frederic Falkiner Minchin, Edward Bickford, and Arthur Mackintosh Balfour, whilst going through the long course of instruction at Shoeburyness ; and Clement Henry Milward, for service as an Adjutant of Militia. Lieutenants : Richard Picot Molesworth, for service with a native Mountain Battery ; Robert Thornton Moore, for service in the Indian Ordnance Department ; Frank Aikenhead, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers ; Lawrance George Frank Gordon, Philip Tempier Cooper, William Stuart Armitage, Alexander James Battine, whilst going through the long course of instruction in gunnery at Shoeburyness ; Anthony Hudson Woodifield, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers ; and William Dale Nichol, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Asiatic Artillery.—To be Subadars (First Grade) : Subadar Farid Khan, Subadar Jumma Khan, Subadar Peran Ditta, and Havildar Major Paramaswren Pillai. To be Subadars (Second Grade) : Jemadar Ichbal Singh, Jemadar Labh Singh, Jemadar Jahwar Ram, and Havildar Major Mula Singh. To be Jemadars (First Grade) : Havildar Major Ahmad Din, Havildar Major Jewala Singh, Jemadar Mirza Razak Beg, Jemadar Bhairo Singh, Jemadar Teja Singh, Jemadar Bhoop Singh, Jemadar Gauhar Khan, and Havildar Narroyanahsamy Rangayan. To be Jemadar (second Grade) : Havildar Hariya.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut-Col and Col John Magee M'Neile (late Bengal), Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity. Lieut-Col and Col Gray Townsend Skipwith, late Bengal, Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity. Lieut-Col Albert Charles Smith, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay. Lieut-Col and Col William Arthur James Wallace, C I E, retires on an Indian pension. Capt Robert Alexander Wahab to be Major, vice Col E P Leach, V C, C B, promoted. Lieut Julius Ralph Young to be Captain, vice R A Wahab.

In consequence of the death of Major H G Cunhard, the promotions of the undermentioned officers are antedated as follows :—Major W F H Stafford to November 5, Major E A Waller to November 13, Major A H Kenney to November 23, Capt J P Brewin to November 5, Capt F E G Skey to November 13, and Capt R I C Brooker to November 23.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut L R Fisher-Rowe is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows :—F E G Ponsonby to July 2, vice L R Fisher-Rowe ; W Ashley to August 10, on completion of establishment ; Supernumerary Lieut Lord Edward H. Cecil to be Lieutenant, vice A E W Count Gleichen, promoted.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col A F Kidston, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 7th Regimental District (the King's Own, Royal Lancaster Regiment), vice Col O R Middleton, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Col Henry E Davison, on completion of five years' service in command of the 19th Regimental District (the Princess of Wales's Own, Yorkshire Regiment), is placed on half-pay.

Colonel W B Butlin, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 19th Regimental District (the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment), vice Col H E Davidson.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Prince of Wale's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).—Capt J C Yale, is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt Frederick D Milward, is seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Department.

The Worcestershire Regiment.—Lieut Claude Dewetmacott to be Adjutant, vice Capt P H Randolph, deceased.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut Joseph J Asser, to be Adjutant, vice Capt P R Phipps about to be appointed to the Staff.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt Horace A Terry, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Prince of Wale's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt Henry Marwood, to be Adjutant, vice Lieut H C B Payne, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

The Highland Light Infantry—Capt Gordon T J Carey, is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut-Col Charles J Wyndham, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers—Lieut-Col Montagu Pawkes, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion is placed on half-pay.

STAFF—Lieut-Col N L Walford from Member, Ordnance Committee, to be Assistant-Director of Artillery at Headquarters, vice Col G H F Ellis. Major E H LeMarchant, the Hampshire Regiment to be a District Inspector of Musketry, vice, Major F G Wiehe, the Durham Light Infantry, who has vacated that appointment Capt the Hon H C Hardinge, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's own), to be a District Inspector of Musketry, vice Capt E M L Young, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who has vacated that appointment.

Staff College—Capt. and Brevt Major G F R Henderson, the York and Lancaster Regiment, from Instructor, Royal Military College, to be a Professor, vice Col J F Maurice, C B, who has resigned that appointment.

Ordnance Committee—Col C H F Ellis, from Assistant-Director of Artillery at Headquarters, to be a Member, vice Lieut-Col N L Walford.

Inspection of Warlike Stores—Capt F T Fisher, Royal Artillery to be a temporary Second-Class Assistant-Inspector, vice Major J V V Baker, Royal Artillery, who has resigned that appointment.

Army Medical Staff.—Sergeant-Major Charles Bere, Medical staff Corps, to be Quarter-master, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice honorary Capt W M'Kay, retired on temporary half-pay.

Ordnance Store Department—The undermentioned officer is temporarily attached for duty :—Capt E D Milward, the Lancashire Fusiliers

Army Pay Department— taff Paymaster and Honorary Major Gorge W Barnes is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel ; Capt. Annesley G Smith, the Worcestershire Regiment, to be Paymaster.

Half-Pay.—Major Joseph H Hodgson, from the Lincolnshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Memoranda.—Lieut-Gen Sir Robert Biddulph, G C M G, C B, Royal Artillery, Director-General of Military Education, to be General, in succession to General Sir H A Smyth, K C M C, Royal Artillery, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Malta, borne Supernumerary to the Establishment.

Major-Gen. William Stirling, C B, Royal Artllery, Governor Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir R Biddulph, promoted. Major-Gen. Robert Charles Boileau Pemberton, Royal (late Bengal, Engineers, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity.

Col Alexander B Margan, C B, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Lieut-Col James Andrew Sutherland Colquhoun, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, from the Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity. Lieut-Col Frank Galloway, half-pay, Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay. Lieut-Col Edward Wighton, half-pay, Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay. Lieut-Col Henry Edward French Preston, half-pay, Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay.

Major Edward French Becher, half-pay, Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay. Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Arthur Gethin Creagh, Royal Artillery, to be Brevet Colonel.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieut Alfred Brooks, Army Service Corps, is granted the honorary rank of Captain ; Deputy-Assistant-Commissary John M'Dermott, Bengal Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Indian Army.—Major-Gen Arthur Phelps, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir K M Nair, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Reserve of Officers.—A Hill, Esq, late Major, 4th Volunteer Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment, to be Lieutenant.

NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, Jan 4.—The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet :—John Perceval Shipton, John Donald Kelly, John Leicester Fownes Luttrell, and Murray Johnstone Lockhart.

January 10.—Rear Admiral John Reginald Thomas Fullerton has been appointed Honorary Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Albert B. Jenkings to the Collingwood ; Arthur W E Protheroe to the Minotaur. Commanders.—Henry M Tudor to the Tellona ; Gerard M Brooke to the Rosamond ; James B Hay to the Buzzard ; L D Sampson to the Swallow ; Charles Wood to the Castor ; Harry C Reynolds to the Collingwood ; John Casement to the Hibernia ; and John H Pelly to the Sphinx. Lieutenant-Commanders.—James G Edie to the Fire ; Augustus L S Lowndes to the Firefly ; and Francis G T Tolcher to the Sparrow. Lieutenants.—Edmund J W Slade to the Firebrand (T) ; Philip C Musgrave to the Anson ; Frederick J Q Bunger to the Penelope ; Ralph P Clayton to the Narcissus ; Norman G Macalister to the Partridge ; Edward L Smorthwaite to the Nile ; Henry D Law to the Superb ; Walter V Anson to the Rodney ; Aylmer H G Williams to the Camperdown ; Charles S Needham (N) ; Leicester F G Topping, Charles F Somerby (T) ; John P E Greene to the Firebrand ; Foakes Jacting R N) to the Collingwood ; Charles F Henderson to the Barracouta (N) ; Philip Egerton to the Himalaya ; Henry B T Somerville to the Himalaya ; Arnold Kirke to the Tyne ; and Stewart C Weigall to the Tyne. Sub-Lieutenants.—W S Nicholson and Stewart A Perry-Aysoough to the Collingwood ; Ernest Henslowe to the Boadicea, and Walter Johnson, R N R, to the Buzzard. Midshipmen—Herbert L Edwards to the Rodney, additional ; Cyril Asser, Wilfred Munn, and Alfred E Atkinson to the Anson, additional ; Alfred D P R Pound to the Royal Sovereign, additional ; Walter R G Petre, Ferris N Grant, Cyril P Ryan, John F Knox, Leonard A B Donaldson, Evelyn L B Boothby, and Quentin C A Crawford to the Collingwood, undated ; and A M Yeats-Brown to the Inflexible. Cadets—Hugh S Currey and William P Alexander to the Royal Sovereign ; C E Lloyd Thomas to the Immortalite ; Leonard L P Villan to the Narcissus ; and Arthur T Daley, Fitzgeorge H Hall and Leopold G D Way to the Rodney ; William Bruce and Arthur H. de Kantzow to the Blake, additional ; Oswald W. Ormsby, P. D. Roberts West, Fraser S. Stooks, and Laurence J. P. Scarlett to the Victoria ; Hugh E. Holme and Alfred B. B. Humphrey to the Nile ; Charles L. Brendon to the Edinburgh ; John H F Carey and Wilmot L L Palk to the Colossus ; John H Ogilvy to the Camperdown ; and John Hutchings, George W. M O Campbell, Bertie L H Greenfield, E E Chilcott, W C O G Cochrane, and S Robinson to the Collingwood. Staff Commander—J Dixon to the Wye. Fleet Engineers—W J Harding to the Victory ; George N H Michell to the Collingwood. Staff Engineers—Henry Jolliffe and Charles H Pellew to the Victory. Chief Engineers—Joseph W Allen to the Retribution ; Alfred J Nye to the Victory, for the Fox. Engineers.—William Snell to the Halcyon : John T H Ward to the Victory ; James Barber (B) to the Hero ; John D Rees to the Collingwood ; Henry St C Baldwin to the Acorn ; Frank G Dawson to the Endymion. Probationary Assistant-Engineers—Frederick W Sydenham and Henry W Kitching to the Himalaya ; Charles T D Greetham and Edward O Hefford to the Collingwood. Staff Surgeons—Myles O'C. M'Sweiney to the Eagle ; John A Collot to the Collingwood. Surgeons.—Evan St M Nepean to the Minotaur, to date January 5 ; John H Stenhouse to the Collingwood ; Thomas W Fairman, at Lyttelton, New Zealand ; James B Lawson, M D, at Rothesay, Fleet Paymaster—Richard C Webb to the Collingwood. Staff Paymaster—Alfred G Hill to the Minotaur. Assistant-Paymasters—Benedict J Dinnis to the Penelope ; Henry Elliott to the Collingwood. Clerks.—Owen R Mathew to the Shannon.

Chapoteaut's
PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION
CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.
CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.
CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.
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CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL
MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.
MORRHUOL restores the health of pale, weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).
« MORRHUOL represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, which modifies « rapidly the general state of the patient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Consumptive patients experience a feeling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.
« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »
Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.
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GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES
Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
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AND INJECTION
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

NOTICES.


ALL ILLNESSES

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

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Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

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can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

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WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

*the best remedy*

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

*& of the nutritive principles of meat*

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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CAPSULES

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antihemorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

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Bronchitis, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 2d. in the Shilling.

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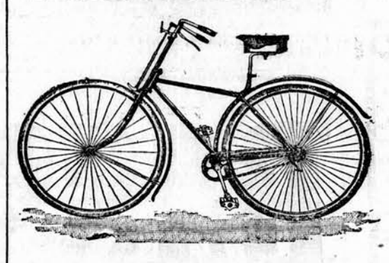
"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... ... ... Cash Rs. 320-0



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A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

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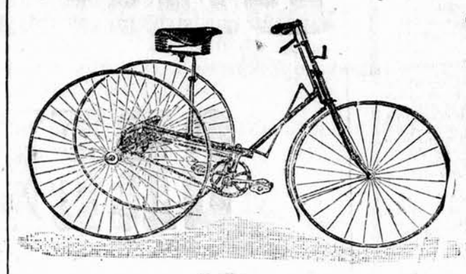

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A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

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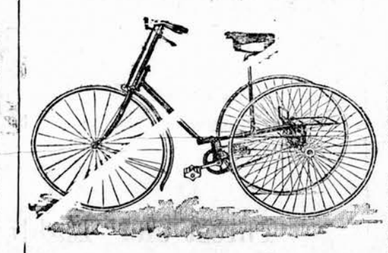

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An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

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Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

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LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO SPEND SO MUCH OF IT STABBING AT AN INK WELL WITH A FICKLE AND PERVERSE STEEL PEN.

The writing of the future will be done with the Fountain Pen. The preacher wants it, the traveller wants it, the teacher wants it, the student wants it, the author wants it, every busy man who uses a pen at all and, most of all, every office man wants a Fountain Pen.

SO THE COMING PEN WILL BE A FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY HERE! IT IS THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN

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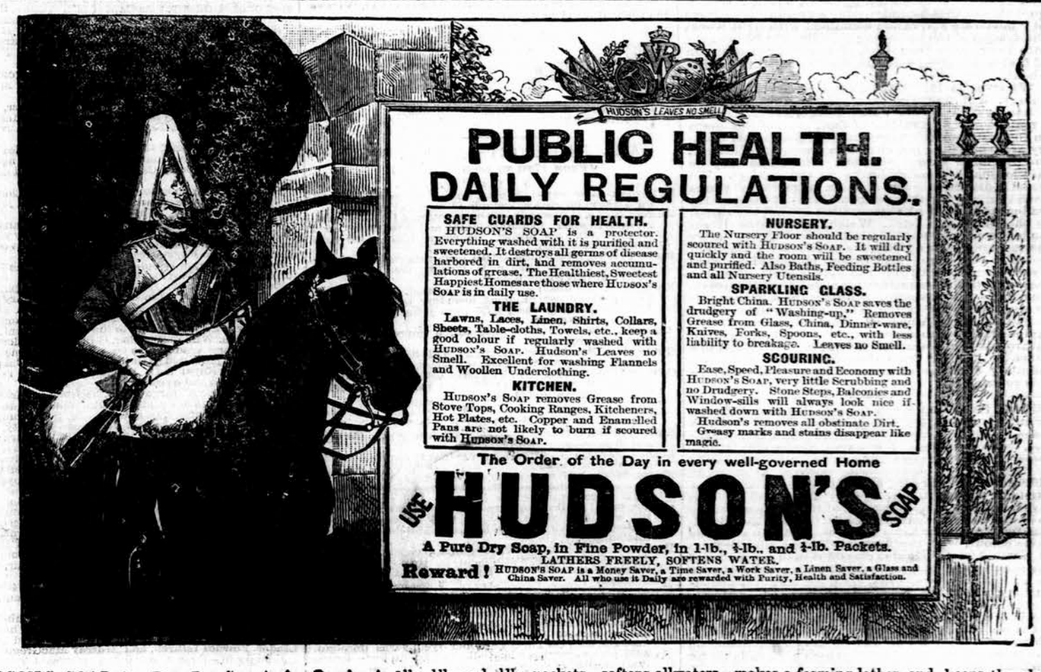


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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.